

# ARMY

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## THE SAUSAGE IN WAR TIME.

TO one who has travelled in Germany and seen the decided liking of the people for that particular form of nourishment which is embodied in the sausage, it is rather surprising that the present war is the first in which it has played an important part. Now that the subject of providing the army with this favorite article of German diet has been taken up, it does not suffer from neglect, but is pushed with all the energy which has made the Germans the masters of the situation in France. Twelve hundred persons are constantly engaged in the manufacture of army sausages, which are borne to the front by special trains. Manufactured Monday, the sausage is transformed into veteran soldier, conqueror of France, by Saturday.

The particular sausage which is made for the army was invented in 1866, by a cook named GRÜNEBERG, in Berlin, but was not used in the war of that year. Sausages are of course patent rights under proper circumstances, and the inventor of this one has already reaped a reward amounting to 35,000 thalers, or about \$25,000 in gold. His discovery consists of a mixture in proper proportions of pea-flour, ham and ham fat, tallow, lard, onions, peppers, salt, and spices. The peculiarity of it is in the addition of dried peas, and the product therefore takes the name of "pea-sausage." The ingredients are mixed while warm, filled into skins, or bags made of parchment paper, and within twenty-four hours the meat is hard as wood. In this condition its transportation is easy, and it belongs to the practically imperishable class of provisions. Officers' rations are filled into tin cans, so that they can be carried in the baggage without greasing the clothing.

The especial value of this ration lies in the fact that an excellent soup can be made of it, and in a country where soup is so favorite an article of food, it is easy to imagine the heartiness with which this portable article is greeted. Since its manufacture was begun two and a half million sausages have been made, and now the factory has been taken by the government and until lately was run for the benefit of the Second army, at Metz. Twelve hundred cooks, butchers, and workmen are employed under the direction of the inventor; the place is under military guard, and cleanliness is enforced with military strictness. From eighty to ninety thousand pounds (German) of meat is prepared daily, and packed in six hundred or more boxes of 150 sausages each. As many as 120,000 of the latter have been made in one day. The product of a week or thereabouts is sent off by special train, carrying say five hundred thousand sausages, or thrice as many rations. Arrived on the field and distributed to the soldier, each ration is sliced into boiling water (nearly a pint), and a soup is thus made which is described as hearty, sustaining, and thoroughly palatable. The whole sausage costs eleven groschen, or twenty-five cents in gold, which puts the ration at eight and a third cents. This includes the royalty to the inventor, interest on capital, and all other costs.

The Germans have certainly hit upon an excellent method of supplying an army with meat rations. For ease of transportation, imperishability, and

value to the soldier, the sausage has probably no rival among army provisions. The value of the one under consideration is greatly enhanced by its adaptation to the making of soup. Probably no greater improvement could be made in behalf of our troops than to teach them the use of soup. It is the immediate cheering effect of a hot beverage which makes coffee so great a favorite; its narcotic effects come afterwards. Soup both possesses this cheering quality, and adds to that the power of imparting real nourishment, producing effects which are not at all transient, except as all food has to be renewed at intervals.

To fit the sausage to the wants of the American soldier, some changes would have to be made in its composition. The smoky taste of the German ration would not be palatable to our men. This could be easily remedied by using salt instead of smoked meats, or salt with just enough smoked meat to give the mixture the proper flavor of pea soup. Here is an opportunity for bringing into use an English invention which possesses elements of real value. We refer to MORGAN'S method of salting meat. The usual plan, as every one knows, is to soak the meat in brine, from which it comes out hard, pale, and depreciated in value as an article of food. It struck Dr. MORGAN that this deterioration could be obviated by replacing the blood in all its channels with brine. This can easily be done by thrusting a tube into the left ventricle of the heart and turning a stream of salt water through it. In a few moments the blood has been completely forced out, and brine bursts from the animal wherever an incision is made. By this means the meat has salt in every fibre; for as there is no point in the living body where the prick of a pin will not "draw blood," so there is no spot in the dead salted animal where a pin's point will not draw brine. The meat is left perfectly fresh in the sense of having its flavor and delicacy preserved. It is really delicious to the taste, but the process has so far been a failure because it left the meat so full of moisture that six months in the drying chamber is insufficient to remove the watery look. In the form of chopped or minced meat, this objection would disappear. Sausages made of meat salted in this way ought to be excellent in flavor, and by uniting this method of curing to GRÜNEBERG'S idea of making a portable pea-soup, our army providers will be able to give the soldier a useful addition to his ration. We would gladly see the subject under consideration on this side of the water.

In our "Chronicle of the War," published in the JOURNAL of September 17, we gave the order of King WILLIAM defining the services for which the order of the Iron Cross should be conferred. The downright capitulations and victories of this war have of course won many of these rewards for the German commanders, until at length the King seems to have considered that the overthrow of two great armies, numbering four hundred thousand men, and armed with twelve hundred field, three thousand siege guns, and two hundred mitrailleurs, was deserving of especial recognition; and he telegraphed to the Queen from Versailles October 29: "The defeat of the two hostile armies which recently marched against us, warrants me in conferring on our two commanders, FRITZ and FREDERICK CHARLES, the batons of Field Marshal, the first instances of such appointments in our family history." Baron VON MOLTKE has been made a Count; a title of much greater consideration

in Germany than elsewhere. To the Army the King has issued the following order of the day:

**SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES:** When, three months since, we took the field, I said God would be with our just cause. That this confidence has been fully realized, witness Woerth, Saarbrück, Metz, Sedan, Beaumont, Strasbourg—each a victory for our arms. To you belong the merit and the glory. You have maintained all the virtues which especially distinguish soldiers. With Metz the last army of the enemy is destroyed. I take this opportunity to thank you all, from the general to the soldier. Whatever the future, I look forward to it calmly, because I know that with such soldiers victory cannot fail. WILLIAM.

THE results of Count BISMARCK'S recent inquiry into the payments exacted of Prussia by France in the early part of this century do not offer much consolation to those who hope Germany will be merciful. The first NAPOLEON left Prussia with nine millions of inhabitants; these paid in two years, from 1806 to 1808, the enormous sum of 245,091,801 thalers; or, counting the thaler at three francs and a half, the sum is in round numbers, 858,000,000 francs. Leaving out the greater value of money at that time, and imposing upon France the same proportional charges per inhabitant, she would have to pay towards 3,500,000,000 francs. Prussia was under the rule of the remorseless BONAPARTE for six years, and if her burdens were kept up at the same rate, her payments must have been enormous. To permit an occupation of her territory for any length of time is certainly not the cue of France.

Under these circumstances it becomes interesting to read a Frenchman's opinion of what the war has already cost his country. The *Pays* publishes the following estimate:

Preparations from 1868 to 1870, - - -	1,000,000,000
Injury to fortresses, - - -	1,500,000,000
Material captured by the Germans, - - -	1,500,000,000
Injury to private property, - - -	2,000,000,000
Ruin partial or total of business men, - - -	1,000,000,000
Compensation to Germany, - - -	2,500,000,000
Subsequent effect of the war, - - -	2,000,000,000

Or 11,500,000,000 francs in all. How different was the result when the eagles of France were borne in victory. All the wars of NAPOLEON cost the country only 4,000,000,000.

THE recent shipment of arms from this country have been of a magnitude to astonish the uninitiated. Two weeks ago four steamers went off loaded with three hundred thousand arms. The French have now received from this side of the Atlantic from six to seven hundred thousand guns, and from England perhaps two hundred thousand more. Belgium has stopped the exportation of arms on account of the hazard of offending so powerful a neighbor as Prussia. American torpedoes have also found favor with the belligerents, and we presume have been used in considerable numbers. The tremendous captures of material by the Germans left the world to suppose that France would have to make peace from the simple lack of weapons; but three or four hundred thousand guns have been found there, and nearly a million more have been purchased.

THE *Captain* disaster has placed the trial of a ship's stability by experimental means in its true light, and the Admiralty Lords evidently intend to pay more attention to this matter. They have ordered the *Iron Duke* and the iron-clad *Hercules* to be heeled in dock.



## THE ARMY.

By command of Brigadier-General Pope, all commanders of posts within the limits of the Department of the Missouri, at which it is practicable to collect fee, will take timely measures for putting up as large a supply as possible, not only for the use of the garrison itself, but to be issued to troops which may at any time find themselves in the vicinity, or to supply deficiencies which may unexpectedly arise at other posts within reach. Requisitions for such lumber and other materials as may be indispensably necessary to construct at least two ice-houses at each post are to be forwarded to headquarters; the labor required to build them will be supplied by the troops.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Pope, commanding Department of the Missouri, in General Orders directs that at all posts in this department immediate inventories will be taken of articles of furniture in officers' quarters belonging to the United States. Such articles of furniture will then be plainly marked in a manner to show that they are Government property, and will also be marked with the number of the set of quarters to which they belong. The quartermaster on duty at the post will then invoice the furniture to the officers having it in possession and take their receipts therefor, and when such officers leave the post for other stations, or change their quarters, they will in turn invoice the furniture to the quartermaster on duty at the post and receive back the receipts which they gave for the same. This rule will be invariably followed in this command. In case officers' quarters have not been numbered at any post in the department, that matter will at once be attended to. The depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth will promptly take the measures above directed relative to furniture belonging to the Government in the officers' quarters in his charge, and in no case whatever will any article of furniture belonging to the Government be changed from one set of said quarters to another, unless authority shall have first been obtained from these headquarters.

By virtue of General Orders No. 225, Headquarters Department of the South, Brevet Major-General S. W. Crawford, colonel Second Infantry, assumed command of all the United States troops in Alabama, and on the 31st of October issued the following instructions to the commanding officers of posts and detachments in the State of Alabama: "In view of the approaching general election in the State, the following instructions are communicated for your guidance. Upon your arrival at any designated point, you will inform the civil officers of your presence and of your readiness to assist them in the execution of the law. When called upon by competent authority, you will furnish such of the force under your command as will enable them to enforce the law, and you will support their authority by every means in your power. Upon the day of the election, you will take up a position with your command in view of the polls, but removed from the assemblage of voters. You will not permit any man of your command to enter the room where the ballots are deposited, nor under any circumstances to handle, distribute, or dispose of the ballots. The object of your presence is to prevent violence and intimidation to the voters, or disturbance at the polls; and to this, and this alone, your action will be limited. Should any violence be offered to the voters, or attempt made to interrupt or disturb the elections, you will prevent it at once by every means in your power. The duties devolving upon you are delicate and important, and will require the exercise of the utmost discretion and prudence; but I look to you to establish the fact to the people of Alabama, that the United States troops in their midst are not partisans, but in the highest degree conservators of the peace and the supporters of law and order. In this connection your attention is called to the provisions of the circular from the headquarters of the Department, October 15, 1870, and also to the act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, approved May 31, 1870, a copy of which is enclosed."

THE troops in and about New York have been called recently to the performance of some of the most disagreeable duties which can fall to the lot of soldiers. First they were required to assist the revenue authorities in seizing illicit distilleries in Brooklyn, and next they have been put at the disposal of the United States Marshal to enforce, in case of need, the requirements of the election law passed by Congress at its last session. The force employed in Brooklyn was under the command of Colonel Israel Vogdes, First Artillery, as senior officer present, and consisted of a battalion of 200 engineer troops under Major Abbott, a battalion of seven companies of the First Artillery, of fifty men each, from Forts Wood, Hamilton, and Wadsworth, under command

of Major Brannan, First Artillery, and finally all the available officers and men, exclusive of new recruits, from the Eighth Infantry, at David's Island. Colonel Broome of the Marine Corps, in command of the marines from the Navy-yard, also cooperated with this force. The Brooklyn Navy-yard was chosen as the rendezvous, and the troops were ordered to reach there by a quarter past eight A. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 3. They bore with them two days' cooked rations, and shelter and facilities for cooking their coffee were provided at the Navy-yard. In the special order calling them out (No. 215, headquarters Department of the East), it was impressed on all the officers and men that the service which they were called upon to perform was an important and exceedingly delicate one, and that it might depend largely on their tact, good sense, and forbearance to prevent deplorable results. So it proved; for in supporting the revenue officers, Supervisor Dutcher and his assistants, officers and men were subjected to insults, provocations, and assaults very hard to be borne by men who carry arms in their hands. The marines seem, however, to have been the principal recipients of compliments from the mob, who greeted them with a heavy fire of missiles from the roofs and sheds of the district assailed. Sustained by the moral influence of the bayonets, the revenue officers made a vigorous assault upon the distilleries, and effectually cleared out some of the worst of them.

By Special Orders No. 220, headquarters Department of the East, the available officers, and two hundred non-commissioned officers and privates of the engineer troops at Willett's Point, N. Y. H., were directed to assemble at the headquarters building in New York on Monday evening preceding the election on Tuesday, before ten o'clock P. M., prepared for armed service. They were landed in a steamboat, foot of Spring street, and from thence marched to the building. The available officers and men of the Eighth Infantry came to the city at the same time, and were posted, the colonel with five companies in building No. 161 Avenue B, near Tompkins Square, and the lieutenant-colonel with five companies in buildings 322 to 326 East Forty-fifth street, between First and Second Avenues.

The available officers and men of the First Artillery at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Wood, under Colonel Vogdes, were posted at No. 294 Broadway, near the corner of Reade street. The Fifth Artillery, from Forts Trumbull and Adams, under Colonel Hunt, were also on hand to assist in preserving the public peace. The orders to the troops informed them that they were "brought here to aid the United States civil officers in the execution of their duty in enforcing the United States laws; and it cannot," it was added, "be too strongly impressed on them that the duty they have to perform is one of exceeding delicacy, and of the highest importance, and that it may depend largely on their fidelity and good conduct that peace is maintained. They will be held in readiness for service at literally a moment's notice; and from the time of their arrival not a man will be allowed to leave the building, on any account, or for any purpose whatever, unless under a commissioned officer."

Fortunately the knowledge of the existing preparations for enforcing the laws was sufficient to secure a quiet election, and the troops were kept out of sight during the entire day, in the buildings to which they were assigned, and quietly withdrew on the morning of Wednesday to their permanent quarters.

A circular was published by General McDowell, giving an extract from the act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, which authorizes the United States Marshal to make use of the "land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia" in enforcing his authority, and the President "to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial processes issued under this act." The circular also contained an extract from the instructions issued to General Meade at Atlanta by General Grant, August 25, 1868, as follows:

The obligation of the military (individual officers and soldiers), in common with all citizens, to obey the summons of a marshal or sheriff, must be held subordinate to their paramount duty as members of a permanent military body. Hence the troops can act only in their proper organized capacity, under their own officers, and in obedience to the immediate orders of those officers. The officer commanding troops summoned to the aid of a marshal or sheriff must also judge for himself, and upon his own official responsibility, whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with the proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit his action absolutely to proper aid in execution of the lawful precept exhibited to him by the marshal or sheriff.

To this was added the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1870.

General W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In view of the apprehension that there may be possible opposition made to the United States laws in

connection with the coming election in the city of New York, November 8, 1870, the President directs that you instruct Brigadier-General McDowell, commanding Department of the East, to hold the troops in that vicinity in readiness for service during that week, if necessary, to protect and assist the civil officers of the United States in their duty of enforcing the laws. The engineer troops and all others in the harbor of New York and vicinity will for the occasion be at his command. You will instruct General McDowell to confer fully beforehand with the United States Marshal and District Attorney, to concert with them proper measures, and to promptly respond to any call made upon him for troops by the marshal during the week of the election, ordering them in such numbers and to such points in the city as the marshal may signify. The President hopes that the use of the United States troops for the purpose indicated will never be required, but the law must be enforced, and he therefore expects General McDowell and the officers and troops under his command, while using the utmost discretion, to take care that the purpose of the Government to enforce the law is fully carried out; but in the performance of this duty they are only effectually to execute the measures indicated to them by the authorized civil officers of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,  
(Signed) WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 7, 1870.

Tuesday, November 1.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant A. Werninger, Jr., unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect November 1, 1870.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect October 29, 1870: Second Lieutenant H. P. Eakin, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant A. F. Bayard, Fourth Cavalry.

So much of paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 274, October 13, 1870, from this office, as directs First Lieutenant Charles Banzhaf, Tenth Cavalry, to report by letter to the president of the retiring board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, and to hold himself in readiness to appear before the board for examination when summoned, is hereby revoked.

The following named unassigned officers are hereby relieved from duty as superintendents of Indian affairs, and will proceed to their homes and await orders: Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones, in Idaho Territory; Major Henry Douglass, in Nevada; Major William Clinton, in the Territory of New Mexico; Captain J. E. Tourtellotte, in Utah Territory.

Hospital Steward Charles B. Rosegrant, U. S. Army, now on duty in the office of the Surgeon-General, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving, to take effect October 31, 1870.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Second Lieutenant Joseph E. Griffith, Corps of Engineers, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect December 25, 1870. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant A. Sidney Smith, Third Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 104, August 6, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended two months.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Rufus P. Brown, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 179, September 28, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended sixty days.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Wednesday, the 2d instant.]

Thursday, November 3.

First Lieutenant Joseph P. Sanger, First Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and will proceed without delay to join his company (M) at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to commence when he can be spared from his present duties, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant B. M. Custer, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry D. Wallen, unassigned, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will proceed without delay to New York city and report in person to Brigadier-General McDowell, commanding Department of the East, for duty.

Friday, November 4.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Second Lieutenant James Bassel, Second Artillery, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States. He is entitled to travelling allowances.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, First Lieutenant Will A. Coulter, unassigned, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect November 1, 1870.

Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 281, October 21, 1870, from this office, directing Captain Emerson H. Liscum, Nineteenth Infantry, to report in person without delay to Brigadier-General McDowell, commanding Department of the East, is hereby revoked.

Saturday, November 5.

Major Samuel Ross, unassigned, will report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Edward O. C. Ord, president of the retiring board convened at San Francisco, Cal., by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, for examination before the board.

First Lieutenant George A. Acheson, unassigned, will report in person without delay to Colonel Galusha Pennypacker, president of the retiring board convened at Fort



Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, for examination before the board.

The board of officers assembled by General Orders No. 60, August 6, 1869, from this office, for the revision of tactics, and now in session at St. Louis, Missouri, is hereby dissolved, and the officers composing the board will proceed to join their proper stations—Major-General J. M. Schofield; Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Potter, Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant T. J. March, Seventh Cavalry, without delay; and Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Merritt, Ninth Cavalry; Major James Van Vost, Eighteenth Infantry; Major John Hamilton, First Artillery, as soon as they shall have completed the duties with which they are charged in connection with the report of the board.

The leave of absence granted Captain Lynde Catlin, Eleventh Infantry, in Special Orders No. 103, September 2, 1870, from headquarters Department of Texas, is hereby extended ninety days.

Permission to delay joining his company as directed by paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 295, November 3, 1870, from this office, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Joseph P. Sanger, First Artillery, for thirty days.

Monday, November 7.

At their own requests, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect on the dates set opposite their respective names: First Lieutenant James Butler, unassigned, November 20, 1870; First Lieutenant E. L. McCaullay, unassigned, December 31, 1870.

The following-named officers will report in person without delay to Colonel Galusha Pennypacker, president of the retiring board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, for examination: Colonel Henry B. Carrington, unassigned; Captain J. M. Williams, Eighth Cavalry.

First Lieutenant John H. Smith, Second Artillery, will report in person without delay to Brigadier-General Edward O. C. Ord, president of the retiring board convened at San Francisco, California, by Special Orders No. 194, August 9, 1870, from this office, for examination before the board.

At their own requests, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, the following-named officers are, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect on the dates set opposite their respective names. They are entitled to travelling allowances: Captain A. W. Starr, Eighth Cavalry, November 15, 1870; First Lieutenant A. H. M. Taylor, Seventeenth Infantry, November 5, 1870.

At his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, section 3, Captain John Edwards, Jr., supernumerary, is, by direction of the President, hereby honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Richard C. Parker, Twelfth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 143, October 11, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby further extended thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

SECOND Lieutenant Samuel R. Colladay, Tenth Cavalry, was relieved from duty as a member of general court-martial, November 3, and First Lieutenant Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, detailed as a member.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to convene at Fort Stevenson, D. T., on Thursday, November 10, 1870, for the trial of First Lieutenant Henry Norton, Seventeenth Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Hayman, Seventeenth Infantry; Captain Edward Collins, Seventeenth Infantry; Captain Carlisle Boyd, Seventeenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon James P. Kimball, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant C. S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. P. McTaggart, Seventeenth Infantry. Second Lieutenant J. W. Letherbury, Seventeenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Dodge, Kansas, on Monday, the 14th day of November, 1870, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Louis Schornborn, Third Infantry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Assistant Surgeon William S. Tremain, U. S. Army; Captain James A. Snyder, Third Infantry; Captain Philip L. Lee, Tenth Cavalry; Captain William B. Kennedy, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant George W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant William Krause, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Colladay, Tenth Cavalry. Captain Robert P. Hughes, Third Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Harker, Kansas, November 15, for the trial of Captain Henry Inman, assistant-quartermaster U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Chas. L. Umbstaetter, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant Lorenzo W. Cooke, Third Infantry and such other persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Woods, Fifth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Brooke, Third Infantry; Major Joseph G. Tilford, Seventh Cavalry; Captain David H. Brotherton, Fifth Infantry; Captain Simon Snyder, Fifth Infantry; Captain Jacob F. Kent, Third Infantry; Captain Frederick W. Benteen, Seventh Cavalry; Captain Myles W. Keogh, Seventh Cavalry; Captain Joseph G. Ramsay, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas H. Logan, Fifth Infantry. Captain John S. Poland, Sixth Infantry, judge-advocate.

#### ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant George W. Baird, Fifth Infantry, November 2.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain N. S. Constable, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, October 28.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Wm. S. M. McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry, November 3.

FIRST Lieutenant E. B. Gibbs, U. S. Army, is announced as aide-de-camp to the commanding general Department of the South.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain C. B. Phillips, chief engineer officer of the Department of the Missouri, November 3.

PAYMASTER V. C. Hanna, U. S. Army, was ordered, November 5, to pay the troops at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana, and Columbus Arsenal, Ohio.

FIRST Lieutenant Mason Carter, Fifth Infantry, was ordered, November 3, to report without delay at headquarters Department of the Missouri, for temporary special duty.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant Henry H. Abell, Seventh Cavalry, November 4. This leave to take effect when his services can be spared from his post.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Captain John P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of the Lakes, November 1.

THE leave of absence for three days granted Captain Richard Lodor, Fourth Artillery, in Orders No. 110, headquarters Fort Foote, Maryland, November 1, 1870, has been extended until the 11th instant.

GENERAL T. W. Sherman, of the United States Army, and family, have been guests at the Metropolitan Hotel for the last month. The General left recently for Key West, where he will be quartered for the winter.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ten days, was granted Acting Assistant Surgeon T. B. Chase, U. S. Army, November 4.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of twenty days, was granted Second Lieutenant William R. Harmon, Tenth Cavalry, November 3.

THE seven days' leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John J. O'Connell, First Infantry, in Special Orders No. 69, current series, from the headquarters of the post of Madison Barracks, N. Y., has been extended ten days.

PAYMASTER H. C. Pratt, U. S. Army, chief paymaster of the Department of the Lakes, will proceed to and pay the troops at Forts Mackinac and Brady, Michigan; upon completing which duty he will return to his station in Detroit.

ASSISTANT Surgeon W. E. Whitehead, U. S. Army, was relieved November 4 from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and ordered to proceed at once to David's Island, N. Y. H., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted First Lieutenant A. E. Woodson, U. S. Army (unassigned) October 31, the leave to take effect upon completion of the duty assigned him by telegraphic instructions from these headquarters the 25th instant.

PAYMASTER Simeon Smith, U. S. Army, was ordered November 3 to repair to and pay the troops at Forts Porter, Niagara, and Ontario, N. Y., and at the post of Madison Barracks, N. Y.; on completing which duty he will return to his station at Buffalo, N. Y.

FIRST Lieutenant John W. Roder, Fourth Artillery, has been relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the general court-martial convened at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and First Lieutenant Edward Field, Fourth Artillery, appointed judge-advocate in his place.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of fifty days, was granted Second Lieutenant Edmund T. Ryan, Fifteenth Infantry, November 4.

CAPTAIN Henry Clayton, Seventeenth I. S. Infantry, having reported at headquarters Department of Dakota, en route to join his regiment, was October 15 assigned to duty as acting ordnance officer of the department, relieving Second Lieutenant G. S. L. Ward, Twenty-second Infantry.

UPON the recommendation of the medical director of the department, Special Orders No. 145, current series, from the headquarters Department of Dakota, is so amended as to direct Acting Assistant Surgeon William H. George, U. S. Army, to remain on duty at Fort Ransom, D. T., until further orders.

LEAVE of absence for twenty-eight days, to take effect from November 14, 1870, was granted Captain William M. Maynadier, First Artillery, November 8, who was previously relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial convened at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, to date from October 31.

SURGEON Warren Webster, U. S. Army, was ordered November 4 to proceed without delay to Fort Warren, Mass., and relieve Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kinsman, U. S. Army, from duty as post surgeon. Upon being thus relieved, Assistant Surgeon Kinsman will proceed to comply with paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 176, current series, from the headquarters Department of the East.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon H. C. Yarrow, U. S. Army, was relieved November 4 from duty at Fort McHenry, Md., and ordered to Fort Macon, N. C., to relieve Assist-

ant Surgeon Elliott Couse, U. S. Army, from duty as post surgeon. Upon being thus relieved, Assistant Surgeon Couse will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report to the commanding officer and post surgeon for duty.

ON the application of the chief quartermaster of the department, First Lieutenant George Mitchell, U. S. Army (unassigned), has been relieved from the special duty at St. Cloud, Minn., and will proceed without delay and report to the commanding officer of Fort Abercrombie, D. T., for temporary duty as depot and post quartermaster, relieving Captain Henry Inman, quartermaster U. S. Army.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Brady, Michigan, November 9. Detail for the court: Captain R. H. Offley, First Infantry; Captain George S. Gallupe, First Infantry; First Lieutenant D. F. Callinan, First Infantry; First Lieutenant H. R. Jones, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant George W. Roby, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. S. Jennings, First Infantry. Assistant Surgeon W. H. Forwood, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel T. W. C. Moore, U. S. Army, recently of General Sheridan's Staff, was recently married to Miss Jessie Clark, of Mohawk, N. Y., granddaughter of the Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States. Christ Church, Herkimer, N. Y., the scene of the ceremony, was filled with quite an audience, despite the inclement weather, many guests having come from abroad. Among the Army and Navy present were Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sheridan, U. S. Army, brother to General Sheridan, and Paymaster Carmody, U. S. Navy.

UNDER authority of the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1870, entitled "An act for the disposal of the lands within the Fort Ridgely military reservation, Minnesota," and in accordance with instructions from the General of the Army, Colonel George Sykes, Twentieth Infantry; Captain D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers; Captain S. T. Norvell, U. S. Army (unassigned), are constituted a board of officers for the purpose of appraising the Government improvements upon said reservation. The board will convene at Fort Ridgely, at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, November 3.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending November 9, 1870: Major John V. Du Bois, Third Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Edward Lynch, Eighth Infantry; Captain E. R. Platt, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant J. W. Reilly, Ordnance Corps; First Lieutenant Wm. B. Pease, U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon S. G. Crowder, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Horace Neide, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Gibson, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant J. P. Willard, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General T. W. Sweeny (retired); Colonel P. R. De Trobriand, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles Garretson, U. S. Army.

UPON the recommendation of the medical director of the Department, paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 118, current series, from headquarters Department of the Lakes, is revoked, and Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. Army, will repair to Fort Gratiot, Michigan, and relieve Assistant Surgeon S. S. Jessop, U. S. Army, from duty at that post. Assistant Surgeon Jessop, upon being relieved from duty by Surgeon Alden, will repair to Fort Mackinac, Michigan, and relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon H. R. Mills, U. S. Army, from duty at that post. Acting Assistant Surgeon H. R. Mills, upon being relieved from duty at Fort Mackinac, will repair to Detroit and report in person to the medical director of the Department for annulment of contract.

THE *Washington Evening Star* publishes the following item: "General Hancock has had frequent calls since his arrival here from newspaper men, who have sought to 'draw him out' regarding his so-called quarrel with the President; but he has invariably resisted their efforts, and has even refused to give expression to his views of political affairs. He does not hesitate, however, to say that in the statements widely printed he has been grossly misrepresented. His respect for the Chief Magistrate of the nation, as well as the duty which, as a soldier, he owes to his superiors, induced him directly after his recent arrival to call on General Sherman, and, in company with that officer, he paid his respects to General Grant. Both visits were entirely formal, however, and the subject of their differences was not alluded to. It is not impossible that at some not far distant day he may make public copies of a correspondence which passed between him and General Sherman incidental to his detail for duty on the retiring board here. It is understood that the correspondence embraces all the points of defence that General Hancock desires to make, and in the opinion of his friends it will clear him from any and all of the allegations of disrespect towards the President which have been made against him."

THE following account of the way in which General Burnside accomplished his now famous trip, in the character of a pacificator, from the Prussian headquarters at Versailles to General Trochu in Paris, is supplied by a young American lady, lately a resident of the French capital: "I suppose you know that Mr. Paul S. Forbes went with General Burnside on his mission to Paris in the capacity of General Burnside's aid. He has just sent us a very interesting letter, giving us the particulars of his trip. They were two weeks in getting to the Prussian headquarters at Versailles from Boulogne, being obliged to make many detours and to travel most of the way in post-chaises of the queerest character, dragged out of the dusty corners of stables where they had been forgotten for years. They were kindly received at Versailles, and, after an infinite deal of *pour-parlers*, finally obtained permission to visit Paris and see what could be done. They were blindfolded when the moment came for leaving and accompanied by an officer waving a white flag, while on one side of them rode a trumpeter, blowing lustily from time to time. In this way they advanced as far as Longchamps (about five miles from Paris), where they were stopped rather unpleasantly, eight shots being fired at them in rapid succession! Their trumpet-



er sounded his trumpet and their officer waved his flag. Mr. Forbes, who has seen all sorts of things, 'from China to Peru,' as the poet says, declares that the next fifteen minutes were very solemn as they waited in the death-like stillness for the answering trumpet. At last it sounded, and then the French came out from their intrenchments and escorted them into Paris. No news has been received in the great city from without for a whole fortnight. Everybody and anybody flocked around them, and you can fancy what lions they were. They were asked if Bazaine was not marching to relieve the capital, and in fact Mr. Forbes says it was strange to find how little they knew of what was going on or likely to happen. After staying in Paris two days they were permitted to leave again, and went back to Versailles to the Prussian headquarters, where they communicated such results as there were of their negotiation, and had the honor of dining with the Crown Prince of Prussia."

#### TESTIMONIAL TO GENERAL SHERMAN.

[From the San Francisco Alta, October 31.]

GENERAL SHERMAN, during his recent visit to San Francisco, was elected by a unanimous vote of the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War a member of that society, and as a testimonial of the esteem in which he was held by the members, he was presented with a very handsome gold badge. As his stay here was so short, there was not time to have the badge finished before his departure; it was therefore forwarded to him at Washington, with a letter from the society. Last Saturday the following reply was received from General Sherman:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1870.

Edwin A. Sherman, Chairman; Andrew J. Marsh, James E. Nuttman, W. C. Burnett, and William H. Bell, San Francisco, Cal.

GENTLEMEN: On reaching home yesterday, I found your letter of September 20, with that most beautiful medal, a society badge of the Mexican War Veterans. I can hardly convey to you in words my gratification at this splendid token of your personal regard, for I realize that in the Mexican war I gained no laurels that a soldier would value, for it was my fate to be sent around Cape Horn to California, then, as now, a peaceful land, where at best we could only prepare the way for the grand pioneers, who, like Moses, struck the rock in the desert that a stream of gold and wealth should pour forth to enrich the whole land.

I accept the membership you thus tender me with pride, and in the full hope that at some future time I may mingle with you in social array to contemplate the many events that have made the Mexican war the cause of such grand results.

I wish that I could have been with you on the 14th of September, but I hope you saw that the prior engagement at Sacramento City was imperative, and kept me there that whole night; but I assure you that if another chance is offered me, I should strain every nerve to be with you to renew the memories of the old Mexican war, that seem almost to have been swallowed up and lost in the great events that have occurred since.

With great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

General Sherman came around Cape Horn in 1846 in the United States ship *Lexington*. He was then attached to Captain Tompkins's battery of the Third Artillery. General E. O. C. Ord, now commanding this department, was the senior first lieutenant, W. T. Sherman the junior first lieutenant, and Colville Minor second lieutenant. Accompanying these troops were Lieutenant H. W. Halleck, of the Engineer Corps (now major-general), and Captain Folsom, quartermaster. Captain Tompkins resigned soon after reaching this coast, and Lieutenant Minor died. The others have all been prominently identified with the early history of California, and are well known to all our old citizens.

It appears from the report of Dr. Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pensions, that on June 30, 1870, there were on the rolls 86,187 invalid army pensioners, whose yearly pensions amounted to \$7,655,749, and widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of soldiers whose yearly pensions amounted to \$14,224,644, making a total aggregate of army pensioners of 195,739, at a total annual aggregate of \$21,880,413. The whole amount paid during the last fiscal year to male army pensioners was \$9,603,913.93, and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives \$18,328,306.97, making a total of \$27,932,220.90, which amount includes the expenses of all the disbursing agencies.

The amount paid out during the fiscal year ending June 30 last to navy pensioners was: To invalids, \$133,448.50; to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, \$350,142.41, making a total of \$483,590.91. At the date of the last annual report there were on the pension rolls 887 widows of the Revolutionary war. This number had, by death, and by the operation of the third section of the pension act of July 27, 1868, been reduced to 727; 15 are reported as 100 years of age and over, and living in January last; 113 over 80; 151 over 75, and 1 over 60; 11 over 50, and 2 between 40 and 50. Two hundred and seven are reported as being in good health; two are blind, and two inmates of almshouses. There are now on the pension rolls 1,386 widows and children of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to 1861, a decrease of 12 since the last annual report.

During the year there were added to the number of pensioners of all classes 18,224. The total number of invalid army and navy pensioners on the rolls on June 30 last was 87,521, and of widows and orphan and dependent relatives 111,165, making a total aggregate of pensioners of all classes of 198,686. Total amount paid to pensioners during the last fiscal year, including the expenses of the several agencies, \$27,780,811, being \$642,000 less than was paid for the same purpose during the previous fiscal year, owing to a just and equitable revision of the pension rolls, which led to the stopping or reduction of expenses.

The office has applied the limited means at its disposal for the investigation of frauds and attempted frauds on the bureau, with the following results: Pensions of invalids dropped under biennial expiration of 1869, 44,854; reduced, 83,784; dropped by special order of office, 21,888; reduced by special order of office, 5,616; pensions of others dropped by special order, 10,920. Total amount, \$167,062.

In view of frauds and attempts at frauds perpetrated upon the colored pensioners and applicants in Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, in September, 1869, Dr. Van Aernam sent a commission to investigate the same. They examined and reported upon 750 cases; and their investigations disclosed an amount of systematic extortion and fraud upon the ignorant pensioners unparalleled in the history of the Pension Office.

THE finest edifice ever erected at West Point by the Government is the General Headquarters building, now nearly completed. It stands on the brow of the hill on the level of the plains, between the cavalry riding-hall, the library, chapel, mess, and old academy building, and fronts the main avenue. It is the first conspicuous object that meets the visitor's eye as he gains the summit of the plains from the wharf road, and from the river as well as from the country beyond it looms up with impressive effect. The material used is gray granite, similar to that in the other buildings. The style of architecture is a pleasant blending of the Gothic, Doric, and Renaissance. The general dimensions are 56 by 53 feet. There are two stories, each with 12 feet ceilings in the clear. The form is octagonal. The walls are very solid, all the girders and beams being of iron. The ceilings and floors are of arched masonry. The roof is in the Mansard style, with the best black hexagonal-cut Pennsylvania slate. An iron stairway connects the floors. The structure is entirely fire-proof—a necessity felt in the remembrance of the loss of all the Government records at West Point by a conflagration of the former building in 1842. Heavy buttresses are added to the walls. An elegant iron fretwork cresting ornaments the roof. Over the main entrance, on the north front, is a hexagonal tower, rising 15 feet above the roof and eight feet in diameter, from the windows of which a sweeping view of the Hudson river and highlands is afforded in all directions. The main entrance is a broad arch of heavy granite slabs, with columns and foliated caps, and trimmings of Rondout blue-stone. The outer cornices are of iron, and the windows are of granite arches with blue-stone hoods. The windows will be of two sashes of one plate of glass each. On the river side is a spacious granite porch, from which may be had a fine view. A basement will extend the entire length and breadth of the building, which will be finished in solid oak. The offices of the superintendent, commandant, adjutant, quartermaster, and aids will be commodious and pleasant. The appropriation of Congress for this work is \$40,000, which is now nearly exhausted; \$5,000 additional is needed. The vacated offices in the old library building will at once be occupied, as originally intended, by the philosophical museum.

Another important and long-needed improvement is the regrading of the "Plain," a half-mile square in extent. Its long-continued use for cavalry and artillery drills, with the wear and tear of horse-hoofs, has made it unserviceable. The Engineer Corps has been engaged on this work for a month, spreading from one to two feet of gravel over the surface. This has not been done in twenty years past.

During the recent long drought the post has been almost on a short allowance of water. Even now there is not plenty for heating purposes to supply the steam boilers. It is proposed to tunnel from the present reservoir for a short distance through the mountain, above Fort Putnam, to the pond beyond, thus obtaining an ample quantity. In order to do this the Government will be obliged to purchase at least the right of way through private property. The estimated expense is about \$20,000.

Two cadets had legs broken during the week from falling off their horses during cavalry drill in the riding-school. These falls are of every-day occurrence, but accidents are rare, as the floors are strewn with tan-bark. Preparations are making for the winter examinations, especially of the "plebes."—*New York Tribune*.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* of a recent date describes a steel breech-loading needle-gun, the invention of A. F. Potter, of Oakland, California. It is a light field piece, weighing about 500 pounds, the breech-pin of which consists of two parts, one revolving within the other, and so arranged that the expansion of each neutralizes the effect of the other. The patentee says he has tested its capacity to be worked under extraordinary heat, by firing it rapidly until it was as hot as firing could make it, and then heating it by means of a blow-pipe until it was sizzling hot; and that it worked quite as freely when thus heated as at first. The charge consists of a conical steel ball, with three flanges extending from the rear several inches in length. These flanges have a slight twist, similar to the twisted rifle of a cannon; but the ball receives its rotary impulse from the pressure of the air on the flanges after it leaves the gun. The spaces between the flanges, for a length of about two inches back of the ball, are filled with packing, which cleans the bore at every discharge. The powder is built on to the flanges the remainder of the length, completing the cartridge. In loading, the removal of the breech-pin is but the work of an instant. The cartridge is inserted, and the entrance closed by the breech-pin. This is supplied with a band of packing which completely closes the aperture, rendering the escape of gases almost an impossibility. The needle operates similarly to that of all needle-guns, and is so regulated that it can be inserted any length into the powder. In fastening the breech-pin after it is inserted the gunner has only to turn a slight lever, which develops two eccentric keys, throwing them into appropriate grooves in the bore, and holding the parts together like a vise. The ball of the piece on exhibition weighs four pounds. The bore is two in-

ches and a half, and is smooth, so that at short range it can be used as a howitzer, or the discharge of canister. It is furnished with a globe sight, which is adapted for a length of 400 yards. The leverage for regulating the range is simple and effective and has a working range of twenty-six degrees. The inventor claims that his gun can be fired rapidly 200 times in succession without needing the sponge. He also claims that the same principles can be applied to a gun of any size.

#### MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery of the State of Massachusetts, held at the Parker House, School street, Boston, on Wednesday evening, November 2, the following were duly elected companions of the first class: Major Albert Wood, late surgeon First Massachusetts Volunteers, cavalry, and acting staff surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Worcester, Massachusetts; Captain John S. Baldwin, late Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry, Worcester, Massachusetts; Major Oramel Martin, late surgeon U. S. Volunteers, and medical director of cavalry division, staff of General Granger, Worcester, Massachusetts; Brevet Major Chas. A. Phillips, late captain Fifth Light Battery, Massachusetts Volunteers, artillery, Salem, Massachusetts; Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Haven, Jr., late Second California Volunteers, cavalry, captain and aide-de-camp U. S. Army, staff of General McDowell, Boston; Brevet Major Francis W. Loring, late first lieutenant Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry, and aide-de-camp, staff of General Emery, Boston; Major Joseph H. M. Bertram, late paymaster U. S. Army, Eighteenth Army Corps, Salem, Massachusetts; Captain C. Duncan Lamb, late Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, infantry, Boston.

A STATED meeting of the Commandery of the State of New York was held at Delmonico's, November 2, 1870. The following were elected members of the first class: Lieutenant-Commander William Starr Dana, U. S. Navy; Captain Edward M. Neville, late First Connecticut Cavalry; Colonel Hiram B. Crosby, late Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers; Assistant Surgeon Samuel B. Ward, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Leavitt Hunt, late major and aide-de-camp, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General Chauncey McKeever, major and assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles S. Wainwright, late colonel First New York Light Artillery; Major-General Schuyler Hamilton, late U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Colonel John L. Burleigh, late captain Seventeenth New York Volunteers; Commodore Henry Eagle, U. S. Navy (retired).

The following resolutions in honor of their late commander were unanimously adopted:

The members of the New York Commandery of the M. O. L. L., U. S., in council assembled, pause in their deliberations to record their heartfelt sorrow for the loss of the great and good man whom an entire nation now deeply mourns.

Our beloved and honored commander, the pure-minded, accomplished, high-toned sailor, the pride of the Navy, the idol of the country, the hero of the world, the brave, heroic Farragut, whose life for more than half a century was devoted with unswerving zeal and fidelity to his country's service, has fought his last battle, and

"Now wears a truer crown

Than any wreath that man can weave him"

With the proud record of his eventful career ever green in our memories, recalling as we do the many sterling qualities which adorned and ennobled his character, and made his name synonymous with patriotism and truth; with an unflinching admiration of his unparalleled heroism in war, which elevated the naval service to the highest distinction and crowned his latter days with immortal honors, and with feelings of respect for his domestic virtues, recognizing the fact that he was, as the greatest only are,

"In his simplicity sublime,"

it is hereby

Resolved, That, as companions of the order over which this illustrious man presided from its organization, we sincerely mourn our irreparable loss, and will ever cherish the fondest memories of him whose epitaph is written in his irreproachable life, and in the universal love of his countrymen.

Resolved, That to the family of the deceased hero, in their great bereavement, we tender our warmest sympathies, offering in mitigation of our common sorrow the remembrance of his exalted character, his world-wide fame, and his Christian virtues; and we fervently trust they will ever derive consolation in the reflection that the great Admiral died as he lived in the fear and love of God, leaving as a noble legacy

"One of the few, the immortal names

That were not born to die."

A STATED meeting of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania was held at Philadelphia, November 2, 1870. The following were elected companions of the first class: Colonel Lewis M. Dayton, aide-de-camp to the General of the Army, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Captain Harry M. Smith, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant John S. Loud, adjutant Ninth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Lafayette Hammond, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, late major Second Ohio Heavy Artillery; First Lieutenant Richard R. Neill, U. S. Marine Corps; Brevet Brigadier-General Henry Seymour Lansing, U. S. Volunteers; Colonel F. C. Deimling, late Tenth Missouri Volunteers; First Lieutenant D. Newlin Fell, late One Hundred and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

THE following appendix to a British army circular relating to muzzle-loading guns has recently been issued: All service rifled muzzle-loading guns up to 9 inches calibre inclusive may be fired without restriction as to the number of rounds, the service ability or otherwise of the guns being ascertained from the results of examinations. With 10-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns 500 rounds may be fired, of which 250 may be with battering charges, after which the guns will be examined at Woolwich, or by skilled persons sent from the royal gun factories. With 12-inch rifled muzzle-loading 250 rounds may be fired, of which 100 may be with battering charges, after which the guns will be examined as above.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

OFFICERS are forbidden to furnish information to the newspapers, but department orders are telegraphed by the Associated Press to the Pacific coast, and circulated there in the newspapers, eight days before the officers concerned receive them.

THE frigate *Severn*, second rate, fifteen guns, 2,000 tons, is soon expected at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to undergo repairs of machinery. It is understood that the bedplate of her engine is broken, and the engine will have to be removed before a new bedplate can be fitted in. Repairs will require several months to complete.

ON November 3, 1870, the following named officers of the U. S. Marine Corps were detached from their respective stations and ordered to report to Major John L. Broome, commanding U. S. Marines, Brooklyn, N. Y., without delay, viz.: Captain Horatio B. Lowry, Second Lieutenant S. W. Quackenbush, and Second Lieutenant Edward M. Cauley.

THE store steamer *Tallapoosa*, Lieutenant David G. McRitchie, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard November 7, and sailed Wednesday for the Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Washington Navy-yards, and will carry to Norfolk a detachment of forty-seven seamen for the U. S. corvette *Severn*, repairing at that station.

REAR-ADMIRAL Melancthon Smith, commanding the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday paid a formal return visit to Rear-Admiral Silas H. Stringham, port admiral, on his flagship, the *Guerriere*, Captain Thomas H. Stevens. He was received at the gangway by Admiral Stringham, Captain Stevens, and the officers of the ship, and honored with the customary salute.

THE U. S. steamer *Palos*, fourth rate, 306 tons, Commander Lester A. Beardslee, *en route* for the Asiatic squadron, arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, September 7, and after coaling and taking in fresh supplies, sailed again on the 18th for China. She is to act as tender to and despatch boat for Rear-Admiral John Rodgers. The *Palos* passed through the Suez Canal, and is making a line passage to China.

THE U. S. storeship *Guard*, six guns, arrived at New York November 3 from Charlotetown, Prince Edward Island. The passage of twenty days was marked by five terrible gales, but fortunately the staunch old war vessel received no damage, excepting the splitting of a few minor sails. The U. S. steamer *Nipsic*, Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, arrived safely at Washington November 1, from the Fishing Banks.

It is rumored that the frigate *California*, now receiving a new two-bladed screw at the Boston yard, will relieve the *Severn*, about to go out of commission to repair engines. The *California* was fitted out at the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard for a foreign cruise, but the inability of the Navy Department to furnish men for her crew compelled the authorities to partially dismantle the ship. She can be put in condition to go into commission in a few days, if the crew of the *Severn* is transferred to her. The *California*, if she is fitted for sea, will join the North Atlantic squadron.

AT the Brooklyn Navy-yard the *Tennessee*, second rate, twenty-three guns, 2,135 tons, is well advanced. Her masts and spars and all her rigging are up; and the ship is receiving her final coating of paint. She has been coaled, and is about ready to take on board her stores. The *Tennessee* will probably sail during the winter to the Pacific to relieve one of our vessels there. The frigate *Minnesota*, first class, forty-six guns, 3,000 tons, is still in the dry dock undergoing repairs to her hull. Her bottom is being newly coppered. The *Canandaigua*, third rate, ten guns, 955 tons, is in the hands of the workmen, and going ahead rapidly. She is to be ship-rigged. The *Shamut*, fourth class, three guns, 410 tons, has been nearly rebuilt, and will soon be ready for launching, the ways having been laid and a channel dredged from the ways to deep water.

IN answer to the application of the United States Government for permission to survey the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with a view to locating a route for a ship canal, Minister Lerdo de Tejada writes to Mr. Nelson, the United States Minister at Mexico, that "President Juarez gladly grants permission to the surveying party to make the exploration, recognizing all the advantages which the construction of a ship canal would produce if it shall prove practicable. The Governors of the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca have been requested to notify the local authorities of those States to aid as far as possible the objects of the expedition and to protect the exploring parties. Similar instructions have been sent to the military commanders at Minatitan and other points on the route. The Department of Public Works will appoint a commission to accompany the survey and take part in its labors." The tone of the correspondence is exceedingly cordial and satisfactory, and shows that the Mexican officials will earnestly co-operate in the work.

THE court of inquiry, consisting of Rear-Admiral Sylvanus H. Godon, Commodore Theodore P. Greene, Captain Melancthon B. Woolsey, and Commander David B. Harmony, which has for some time past been in session on the frigate *Guerriere* to examine into the causes leading to the grounding of the *Guerriere* off Nantucket, closed its investigation and determined upon its finding on Tuesday last. Brevet Major-General Charles K. Graham gave evidence in regard to the conduct of the officers and men of the *Guerriere* on her passage from Portsmouth, N. H., to this port, and testified to the perfect sobriety of all on board, and to the fidelity and zeal exhibited by Captain Stevens in looking out for the management of the ship. Major Montgomery, secretary of the late Admiral Farragut, appeared before the court

to testify in the same cause; but the court expressed itself perfectly satisfied as to the falseness of the reports affecting the honor and reputation of Captain Stevens and the subordinate officers of the ship, and excused the major from giving what was regarded as merely confirmatory evidence. The Secretary of the Navy will doubtless promulgate the finding of the court in a very few days.

THE annual report of the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy Department shows that during the past fiscal year twenty-four vessels were fitted out for sea. At present work is progressing on others to the extent that the amount of money appropriated will permit. Wire rope has been adopted lately for the lighter standing rigging of all vessels requiring a new outfit, as it has been previously for the heavier rigging, the trials made with it on the upper spars proving entirely satisfactory. A set of machinery for the manufacture of wire rope was purchased out of the appropriation of last year, and an estimate will be submitted for the cost of putting it into operation at the Boston Navy-yard. Anchors, chains, cables, galleys, etc., have been made during the year at the Washington Navy-yard for all the wants of the service. Condensers for distilling fresh water, ovens for baking fresh bread for the crews, bolssas for life rafts, and boat-towing apparatus have been added to the Navy during the past year. The vessels of the Navy, by reason of changes made in the propelling apparatus and general arrangement, have used much less coal than heretofore. There has been no excess in the number of men enlisted in the Navy above the number allowed by law.

COMMODORE Taylor, commanding North squadron, Pacific fleet, has addressed to the Secretary of the Navy the following letter in reference to an occurrence already referred to in the JOURNAL:

NORTH SQUADRON, PACIFIC FLEET,  
U. S. FLAG-SHIP *OSSELEE*,  
At Sea, Lat. 28° 55' N., Long. 114° 35' W.,  
October 12, 1870.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

SIR: It is my pleasure as well as duty to call to your attention the gallant conduct of Lieutenant-Commander N. M. Dyer of this ship. This morning the captain of the maintop was thrown overboard from the maintop-sail yard by the parting of the halliards. The breeze was fresh and the sea was quite rough. Lieutenant-Commander Dyer, not stopping to remove even his coat, without a moment's hesitation laid down his sextant and jumped into the sea to assist the man. I was on deck in a moment afterwards, and saw Mr. Dyer, regardless of himself, holding up and encouraging the poor fellow, who appeared stunned and bewildered. Both were soon got on board. I annex an extract of Commander Russell's report to me of the circumstance: "Lieutenant-Commander Dyer was standing by me on the poop at the time of the accident, and seeing that the man was partially stunned laid his sextant on deck, jumped overboard, assisted and passed a bowline around him. I cannot speak too highly of the coolness, courage, and promptitude of Lieutenant-Commander Dyer to you on this occasion. It is by such acts of daring that we learn to appreciate the officer who voluntarily risks his life to save his fellow-man." I take this occasion to say that in the performance of his duty as navigator of the ship Mr. Dyer is very skillful, vigilant, and indefatigable.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,  
WM. RODGERS TAYLOR,  
Commodore U. S. Navy, commanding.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 3.—Commander S. P. Carter, to examination for promotion.  
Ensigns Theodore M. Etting, Wm. H. Bechler, and John A. Rodgers, to examination for promotion.

Ensigns N. J. K. Patch, James Franklin, John A. Norris, and Charles A. Bradbury, to signal duty at Washington on the 10th inst.

NOVEMBER 7.—Commander James S. Thornton, to navigation duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis A. Cook, to temporary duty on board the receiving ship *Independence* at Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. C. McDowan, to duty as assistant to Paymaster Emery, at the Navy-yard, New York.

NOVEMBER 8.—Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Mahan, to the Navy-yard, New York.

Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Eckstein, to the *Guard*.

Assistant Surgeon John C. Wise, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the 15th inst.

## DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 2.—Ensign Hamilton Perkins, from the *Saginaw*, and ordered to examination for promotion.

NOVEMBER 3.—First Assistant Engineer S. Albert, from the *Kearsarge*, and waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 7.—Commander E. Y. McCauley, from navigation duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. McMurtrie, from the receiving ship *Polomac*, and waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 8.—Commander Henry Wilson, from the command of the *Frolic*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Pearson, Lieutenants Eugene W. Watson and Henry E. Nichols, Masters Samuel Ames and Geo. G. Clay, Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, First Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney, and Second Assistant Engineer J. G. Brosnahan, from the *Frolic*, and waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Slamm, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred Griffith, from the *Guard*, and waiting orders.

Gunner William Cheney, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Savannah*.

Gunner Stephen Young, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## APPOINTED.

NOVEMBER 3.—Albert F. Dixon a second assistant engineer in the Navy.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending November 8, 1870:

Alexander Logan, marine, October 28, Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

James H. Sawyers, midshipman, October 24, U. S. steamer *Kearsarge*, at Key West, Fla.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

THE following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

First Lieutenant Richard R. Neill, U. S. Marine Corps.—On October 24, 1870, granted leave of absence for one month from 1st prox.

Second Lieutenant Arthur L. Watson, U. S. Marine Corps.—On October 26, 1870, detached from Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to Boston, Mass., for duty at that port.

First Lieutenant Francis H. Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps.—On October 11, 1870, detached from U. S. steamer *Kearsarge* at Mare Island, Cal., and on leave of absence for one month from October 26, 1870, at expiration of which to report at headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

On October 27, 1870, the following named officers of the U. S. Marine Corps were detached from their respective stations and ordered to Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty at that port, viz.: Captain Wm. H. Parker, from the Philadelphia, Pa., station; Second Lieutenant W. Kilty McSherry, from the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; First Lieutenant Lyman P. French, from the U. S. receiving ship *Ohio*, Boston, Mass.; First Lieutenant Frank D. Webster, from the Portsmouth, N. H., station; and Second Lieutenant Benjamin R. Russell, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

## ARMY.

## NOVEMBER 4.

Crowitt, T. P., Captain.  
Dyer, J. A., Captain.  
Hill, O., Captain.

Hongwinger, Captain.  
Lassen, J. M., Captain.  
Mackay, Geo., Colonel.  
Worthington, W., Captain.

## NOVEMBER 8.

Cates, J. W., Captain.  
Clifford, B. F., Captain.  
Fuller, C. A., Colonel.  
Gardner, R., Captain.  
Logenbeel, P., Colonel.  
Newton, Captain.

O'Herron, M., Captain.  
Ryerson, Captain.  
Rielly, A. W., General—2.  
Scranton, F. S., Captain.  
Sinclair, P. G., Captain.  
Trowbridge, J. M., Captain.

BREVET Captain Samuel Peoples, first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry, who died recently at New Orleans, entered the U. S. Army in 1857 as a private in the Fourth regiment of Artillery, and he was soon after appointed a non-commissioned officer. He served in the West and at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, where he was on duty at the breaking out of the war. At the engagement of Big Bethel, Captain (then Corporal) Peoples was the senior non-commissioned officer present with the section under the command of the lamented Lieutenant Greble. After Lieutenant Greble fell, Captain Peoples assumed command of the section. "He gallantly served it, and at great personal risk brought off the body of his dead commander on a caisson." His conduct at the engagement won for him the respect and commendation of all conversant with the circumstances.

In July, 1861, at the request of Captain Charles Griffin, commanding Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery, Captain Peoples was transferred from Battery L, Fourth Artillery, to Captain Griffin's battery, and at once made its first sergeant. He served in this capacity during the peninsular and Maryland campaigns under McClellan, and his gallant conduct in the many engagements during the campaigns, particularly at Hanover Court-house and Malvern Hill, caused Captain Griffin to recommend him for promotion. The recommendation was endorsed by all the lieutenants of the battery, and by his brigade, division, and corps commanders. On October 22, 1862, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery. During the remainder of the war he served in the field. His gallantry in battle was the remark of all who served near him. At Gettysburg he particularly distinguished himself, and won the congratulations of General Hunt, the able and distinguished chief of artillery of the army engaged in the battle, for his valuable services.

Captain Peoples was promoted a first lieutenant in 1866. He received two brevets (first lieutenant and captain) for services during the Rebellion, and the Secretary of War thought so well of him, and of the signal services he, as a subaltern, had rendered the Government, that at the re-organization of the Army in 1865, he appointed him a captain in the Twenty-second regiment of Infantry; but Captain Peoples declined the promotion, preferring to remain a first lieutenant of artillery. A few months since he transferred from the artillery to the Nineteenth Infantry, and he was on duty with the regiment at New Orleans at the time of his death. No braver officer served his adopted country during the late war than Samuel Peoples. "He did the State good service, and they know it."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from St. Petersburg on the 8th inst., says: "A discovery has just been made by the Russian War Department which has caused no small alarm in military circles here. It appears that after the war of 1866 the Russian Government applied at Berlin for a number of Prussian officers to act as instructors in the Russian army. The application was readily granted, and some of the most experienced and able members of the Prussian staff were sent to St. Petersburg. These gentlemen were distributed among the various military departments, with full powers to examine all the details of the army organization, and suggest reforms in accordance with the Prussian system. They were employed on this duty until the outbreak of the present war, giving many valuable hints to the Russian officers, but at the same time making themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the weak points of the Russian army and its administration. A few months ago the Minister of War determined to have an accurate survey made of the whole of southwestern Russia, and three of the Prussian instructors were employed for this purpose. They did their work admirably, and were well paid for their ability and zeal. A series of maps were engraved from their drawings, which are acknowledged by all to be perfect marvels of accuracy and clearness; but the drawings themselves have disappeared. There is no doubt that the Prussian officers have taken them to Berlin, where, coupled with the information they took such pains to obtain during their two years' stay in Russia, these maps would be simply invaluable in the case of a Russo-Prussian war."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

## THE ADMIRAL.

(Vide Rev. Dr. Montgomery's Funeral Address.)

BY COMMANDER WILLIAM GIBSON, U. S. NAVY.

WHEN the gallant old Admiral was lashed in the shrouds,  
Overlooking his battle-deck's sulphurous clouds,  
As the bay of Mobile cunked with phantoms of death,  
And the iron-clad cunked with the hell-bolt beneath,  
He heard a voice—Forward!

In pomp and bold purpose as grandly he passed,  
No banner of bunting was nailed to the mast;  
True, the flag of his country flings splendors in air,  
But its living, invincible heart, too, is there,  
Aloft, going forward!

"By this sign I conquer!" was Constantine's cry,  
As the cruciform miracle flamed in the sky.  
"To our aid, Santiago!" Spain's knightlyhood implores;  
On the field of Clavijo are scattered the Moors,  
As the white horse leads forward.

Was the Cross to the imperial convert revealed?  
Did chivalry's saint drive the Crescent a-field?  
From the clear sky above was it Heaven that spoke,  
Or the ghosts of dead heroes that called from the smoke,  
As Farragut went forward?

They were not illusions: in moments sublime  
Great minds are exalted, and fuse with the time.  
Inspired by duty, unclouded by fear,  
In the Admiral's soul, as it seemed to his ear,  
A divine voice said—Forward!

The battle of life he has fought to the close;  
"Well done, faithful servant!" has crowned his repose;  
But in that proud ensample, to us and to all,  
Is the lesson of courage, the high duty call;  
God's commandment bids—Forward!

NEW YORK CITY, November 2, 1870.

## THEATRICALS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Enclosed I send programme of Company E (Twentieth Infantry) boys' next exhibition.

PRIVATE.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 5, 1870.

VARIETY THEATRE, FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA, Monday, Oct. 10, 1870.—*Programme, Part 1.*—Overture, Orchestra; Opening Chorus (Ernani), Troupe; Sweetly thine Eyes are on me Beaming, Austin; Good-by, John, Geary; Tenting on the Old Camp Ground, Hansford; The Boy with the Auburn Hair, O'Connor; Driven from Home, Johnson; Finale (from "Il Trovatore"), Troupe.

*Part 2.*—Selections, Orchestra; Recitation (Farragut), Jefferson; Violin Solo, C. Wolf; Character Song, McGuffin; Song and Dance, O'Connor.

Stage-Belabored Ethiop!—Mr. Ben De Bar, Jefferson;

Edwin Forrest Kemble, Austin. Ballad, Hansford;

Stump Speech, Geary.

*Part 3.*—Selections, Orchestra.

Pyramus and Thisbe; a Burlesque in 2 acts, on part of

Midsummer Night's Dream, by Thomas Jefferson.

Act 1.—Quince (not preserve), Jefferson; Bottom (of

the deep), Geary; Flute (with the woful ballad), Austin.

Act 2.—Pyramus (an object of love), Geary; Thisbe

(maiden all forlorn), Austin; Theseus, Jefferson; Lysander, Davis.

## THE CAUSE OF DESERTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of October 8, a communication appeared about desertion, in which it is asserted that most of the enlisted men of this Army are laborers when at home, and to get rid of work they come in the Army, and, finding work too hard, they desert. How many cases occur of this description? I venture to say not two out of ten. The work a soldier does in the Army does not amount to anything. I know that one good man at home can do in one day what it takes a fatigue party of soldiers to do in three days; and I have had charge of a great many men in my time. It is true that soldiers have to work too much; and unnecessary work is done at three-quarters of the posts in this Army, especially upon the plains. But while they work they don't drill; and if a soldier did not drill or work, and was allowed to lie in his bunk from morning to night, and do only guard duty every five days, he would be on the sick report pretty often. Any good doctor will tell you this.

And again, it is not true, as asserted, that most of the soldiers were laborers before they entered the Army. Out of forty recruits received at this post this summer only one laborer appears on the descriptive roll. The balance, occupations are mechanics, clerks, and soldiers (the latter re-enlisting). Out of these forty recruits, thirty applied for work in the cities of Chicago and St. Louis, and could not get it. Rather than starve or become paupers, they enlisted, and they had to enlist for five years, because the Fortieth Congress made it so. Out of 4,000 recruits sent off from all the recruiting stations this last spring and summer, ask the authorities at Washington how many have deserted and how many will desert after this winter, and how is it that the cavalry desert more than the infantry when they do not begin to work as hard as the infantry?

I tell you and all correspondents that it is not work which makes the soldier desert, although some may

have deserted on that account. If a man is lazy, and comes in the Army to get rid of work, he certainly is not going to desert, and go back into civil life and be obliged to work for a living. The real cause of desertion now is the length of time a soldier has to serve—five years. Had it been three years, no soldier would think of leaving. Bad treatment, poor living, cruelty of officers, neglect of first sergeants, and bad whiskey, also cause desertion, together with large company funds.

Let the good work go on, by urging Congress to alter this obnoxious five-years act; and three years is enough for any white man to serve on the plains. Let the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL use its influence on behalf of us most unfortunate mechanics, clerks, and soldiers, not laborers, as "Veritas" says.

FANDANGO.

FORT REYNOLDS, C. T., October 20, 1870.

## THE COMPANY FUND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: From almost every military post in the country we hear, through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, cries against the "company fund," or, more properly speaking, against those who are intrusted with its keeping.

Judging from the frequency and loudness of these cries, one not conversant with Army affairs would naturally suppose that honesty among officers was the exception, not the rule.

The idea of feeding men stationed in a country where every thing in the line of vegetables is cheap and easily procured on fat, rusty pork and "regulation soup," is, to say the very least about it, absurd; and why "Squibob" and others desire it done is more than I can conceive.

Let those stationed on the frontier whose stomachs are similar to those stowed away in the carcasses of Government mules draw their fat pork and eat it, but for the sake of decency don't ask every man in the service to consider their ways and do likewise.

FROSTY.

## THE MONITOR RAFT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I am very glad to observe in a late issue of the JOURNAL that Captain R. B. Forbes expresses himself so decidedly in favor of the Monitor raft. The testimony of such an experienced and thorough seaman is certainly conclusive on a question of this nature. My own experience leads me to believe this raft to be one of the most valuable of the many life-saving inventions lately brought out. As a means of landing through surf I believe it possesses advantages that can be claimed by no other plan.

I beg leave, however, to call attention to another use the raft may be put to. Almost every one is aware of the inefficiency of the present style of life-buoy, and of the danger attending the lowering of a boat in a rough sea or when the vessel has much way on. Now the Monitor raft, by being made of a convenient size and specially fitted for the purpose, may take the place of the life-buoy, and in some degree of the life-boat at the same time. Let us suppose two inflated cylinders of gutta percha, with conical ends, each nine feet long by eighteen inches in diameter in the full, well secured to each other and fitted with thwarts and rowlocks, and to both upper and under sides a pair of sculls attached. Suspend this raft on the ship's quarter or at any convenient place whence it will fall clear of everything to the water, and so hung that it may be dropped in an instant, by means of a toggle; finally have a painter or light tow-line of forty odd fathoms coiled on it clear for running, one end of which shall be secured to the raft and one in board. Now, on the alarm of "man overboard" being given, the person stationed at the life-buoy can drop the raft overboard by a single pull of the lanyard attached to the toggle. In case the person overboard can swim, of course he will make at once for the raft and get on it, where he will be for the time perfectly safe, and clear of the water. This accomplished, the line is hauled in and both man and raft got on board again. But it very often happens that through being stunned by the fall, losing his presence of mind, or not knowing how to swim, the person overboard cannot help himself. In this case an active seaman specially detailed for the purpose goes overboard with the raft, and detaching the sculls pulls to the rescue. On reaching the one in the water, he drags him on the raft, where there is ample room for four men, and where they can remain in comparative comfort and perfect safety till the ship shall have been hove to and the regular life-boat despatched to pick them up. In either case, should the ship's speed be such as to threaten to drag the raft away from the man in the water before he can reach it, the tow-line must be cast off. One of the great troubles attending the rescue of a man overboard is the confusion which the alarm produces. In the hurry to get the ship's headway checked and a boat placed in the water, it not unfrequently happens that the lives of the eight or ten men composing the boat's crew are seriously jeopardized. But if it be known to the officers and men on deck that the life-raft, with an expert oarsman to manage it, has already gone to the rescue, the panic ceases at once; the proper manoeuvres will be executed with equal alacrity and less confusion, and the boat be lowered without danger of losing both boat and crew.

Such a raft as I have attempted to describe was made under orders from the Navy Department, by Messrs. Benedict, Torrey & Twombly, Nos. 9 and 11 Park place, New York, and put on board this ship for trial. Several experiments have been made with it, and I am perfectly satisfied of its great utility as a life-saving apparatus; and I believe it to be a far better means of saving the lives of men overboard than any other now in use; or to speak more correctly, I should say that it is an invaluable adjunct, for the life-boat is still indispensable. The prevalent idea, and one in which I fully shared up to the time of using the small life-raft, or life-bolsa as it is commonly called, is to save the life of a person overboard through the perfection of some new boat-

detaching apparatus (yet to be invented), which will admit of putting a boat, with the crew in, in the water with perfect safety, at how high a rate soever the ship may be going. I have seen a great many inventions looking to this end, and have experimented with a few of them, and I am satisfied that they are themselves, for the most part, elements of danger; very few of them possessing, or deserving, the confidence of sailors. A perfectly reliable apparatus for lowering a boat with safety in a sea-way, for detaching both tackles instantaneously and simultaneously, and for hooking on securely in a sea-way so that a man will not have to hold up the lower block to keep it from unhooking, at the imminent risk of getting his hands mashed, is certainly a very great desideratum; but with the very best contrivance, the boat must after all be put in the water with some judgment, and this cannot always be done on the instant without risk of increasing the disaster many fold. In short, there is something needed which shall be more prompt and efficacious for the time being than the life-boat, and at the same time more useful than the ordinary life-buoy; and it seems to me that the little life-bolsa exactly fulfils these conditions. A bolsa of the dimensions named above can easily carry four men, and can sustain 19 or 14 in the water. It is a good plan in warm weather, when the crew are bathing, to let them have the bolsa, and test its capacity by actual use; by this means they learn to have confidence in it, and the more readily take to it in time of need. After its true character is once known to a ship's company, the very fact of its being ready at all times to drop overboard inspires them with confidence, and prevents the panic which would otherwise attend the alarm of man overboard. The thoughtful officer will of course supply the bolsa with grab-rope, life lines, and a staff in the centre to bear a flag, for discovering it from a distance in the daytime, and for a light (such as now used with the life-buoy) for use at night; and probably should one be unfortunately doomed to pass several days on the little craft in mid ocean, he would be glad to find secured to it a case of hard biscuit and a bottle of fresh water, and this brings me to the consideration of another point. Commodore Totten, in his "Naval Text-Book," remarks: "There are cases in which an officer may have reason to hesitate as to the propriety of lowering a boat to rescue a man, such as in a gale of wind with a heavy sea, or in a dark, squally night. The struggle, in such a case, will be great between his better feelings and his judgment. The former might induce him to risk his own life to save a fellow-being, but he has no right to risk the lives of a whole boat's crew in a hopeless attempt to save one man; his responsibility will be great, but his judgment must direct him."

However justified by circumstances, there is something dreadful in the thought of abandoning a fellow-being to inevitable death on the very faint hope of succor by means of an ordinary life-buoy; and yet what is one to do? In an extreme case like that just referred to, the use of the life-bolsa certainly increases many fold the chances of saving the man, and, by dropping it overboard, it would at least be a great relief to the minds of all on board to know that there had been placed within possible reach the means of bearing one in comparative safety over the roughest sea, and of sustaining life for several days.

I would not have it inferred that it is at sea alone the life-bolsa may be made useful. Of the number of cases of drowning I have witnessed, five have occurred while at anchor in a tide-way; and two of the cases happened in broad daylight, during pleasant weather, and while most of the officers and crew were on deck. In both these instances, I believe that, under Providence, the lives of the men might have been saved by means of a life-bolsa. Believing in its very great utility, I am glad Captain Forbes has brought the subject of this invention before the public.

In the foregoing remarks I have made use of the term "life-boat" more because it seemed the proper thing to say, and not that we have any such in the Navy.

S. B. LUCE, Commander U. S. Navy.

U. S. S. JUNIATA, HAVRE, FRANCE, Oct. 20, 1870.

WE received some time since an account of a very pleasant little affair which took place at Patona, Alabama, on the 15th of September, on the occasion of raising the United States flag at the camp of the United States troops. Invitations were issued by Capt. H. C. Cook, U. S. Army, commanding detachment Second Infantry, and addresses appropriate to the occasion were made by ex-Governor L. E. Parsons and Hon. Thomas M. Peters. A salute of thirty-seven guns was fired under the direction of First Lieutenant Charles Harkins, Second Infantry. The following song, composed by Mr. Thomas M. Peters, was sung:

Oh! our banner is our pride,  
On the land and on the tide—  
Everywhere! everywhere! everywhere!

'Tis the emblem of our might,  
In the camp and in the fight—  
Everywhere!

In the calm and in the storm,  
Oh! it keeps our courage warm—  
Everywhere!

And as round the world we rove,  
'Tis the focus of our love—  
Everywhere!

May its starry folds on high  
Shine forever in the sky—  
Everywhere!

Let the poet with his lays  
Sing the glory of its praise—  
Everywhere!

Till war, crime, and rapine cease,  
In one universal peace—  
Everywhere! everywhere! everywhere!



JEFFERSON DAVIS ON GENERAL LEE.

[From the Lynchburg News, November 5.]

A MEETING of Confederate soldiers was held in Richmond Thursday night to express their sorrow at the death of General Lee. General Jubal A. Early presided. After the organization, the president announced Jefferson Davis as the first speaker. As Mr. Davis arose to walk to the stand, every person in the house rose to his feet, and there followed such a storm of applause as seemed to shake the very foundations of the building, while cheer upon cheer was echoed from the throats of veterans saluting one whom they delighted to honor.

ADDRESS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE CONFEDERACY, COMRADES AND FRIENDS: Assembled on this sad occasion, with hearts oppressed with the grief that follows the loss of him who was our leader on many a bloody battle-field, a pleasing though melancholy spectacle is presented. Hitherto, and in all times, men have been honored when successful, but here is the case of one who, amid disaster, went down to his grave, and those who were his companions in misfortune have assembled to honor his memory. It is as much an honor to you who give as to him who receives, for, above the vulgar test of merit, you show yourselves competent to discriminate between him who enjoys and him who deserves success. Robert E. Lee was my associate and friend in the Military Academy, and we were friends until the hour of his death. We were associates and friends when he was a soldier and I a Congressman, and associates and friends when he led the armies of the Confederacy and I presided in its cabinet. We passed through many sad scenes together, but I cannot remember that there was ever aught but perfect harmony between us. If ever there was difference of opinion, it was dissipated by discussion, and harmony was the result. I repeat we never disagreed, and I may add that I never in my life saw in him the slightest tendency to self-seeking. It was not his to make a record, it was not his to shift blame to other shoulders; but it was his, with an eye fixed upon the welfare of his country, never faltering, to follow the line of duty to the end. His was the heart that braved every difficulty; his was the mind that wrought victory out of defeat.

He has been charged with "want of dash." I wish to say that I never knew Lee to falter to attempt anything ever man could dare. An attempt has also been made to throw a cloud upon his character because he left the Army of the United States to join in the struggle for the liberty of his State. Without trenching at all upon politics, I deem it my duty to say one word in reference to this charge. Virginia born, descended from a family illustrious in Virginia's annals, given by Virginia to the service of the United States, he represented her in the Military Academy at West Point. He was not educated by the Federal Government, but by Virginia, for she paid her full share for the support of that institution, and was entitled to demand in return the services of her sons. Entering the Army of the United States, he represented Virginia there also, and nobly. On many a hard-fought field Lee was conspicuous, battling for his native State as much as for the Union. He came from Mexico crowned with honors, covered by brevets, and recognized, young as he was, as one of the ablest of his country's soldiers. And to prove that he was estimated then as such, let me tell you that when Lee was a captain of engineers stationed in Baltimore, the Cuban Junta in New York selected him to be their leader in the struggle for the independence of their native country. They were anxious to secure his services, and offered him every temptation that ambition could desire. He thought the matter over, and, I remember, came to Washington to consult me as to what he should do, and when I began to discuss the complications which might arise from his acceptance of the trust, he gently rebuked me, saying that this was not the line upon which he wished my advice. The simple question was, "Whether it was right or not." He had been educated by the United States, and felt it wrong to accept place in the army of a foreign power. Such was his extreme delicacy, such was the nice sense of honor of the gallant gentleman whose death we deplore. But when Virginia withdrew—the State to which he owed his first and last allegiance—the same nice sense of honor led him to draw his sword and throw it in the scale for good or for evil. Pardon me for this brief defence of my illustrious friend. When Virginia joined the Confederacy, Robert Lee, the highest officer in the little army of Virginia, came to Richmond, and, not pausing to inquire what would be his rank in the service of the Confederacy, went to West Virginia under the belief that he was still an officer of the State. He came back, carrying the heavy weight of defeat, and unappreciated by the people whom he served, for they could not know, as I knew, that if his plans and orders had been carried out, the result would have been victory rather than retreat. You did not know, for I would not have known it had he not breathed it in my ear only at my earnest request, and begging that nothing be said about it. The clamor which then arose followed him when he went to South Carolina, so that it became necessary on his going to South Carolina to write a letter to the Governor of that State, telling him what manner of man he was. Yet, through all this, with a magnanimity rarely equalled, he stood in silence, without defending himself or allowing others to defend him, for he was unwilling to offend any one who was wearing a sword and striking blows for the Confederacy.

Mr. Davis then spoke of the straits to which the Confederacy was reduced, and of the danger to which her capital was exposed just after the battle of Seven Pines, and told how General Lee had conceived and executed the desperate plan to turn their flank and rear, which, after seven days of bloody battle, was crowned with the protection of Richmond, while the enemy was driven from the city. The speaker referred also to the circumstances attending General Lee's crossing the Potomac and the march into Pennsylvania. He (Mr.

Davis) assumed the responsibility for that movement. The enemy had long been concentrating his force, and it was evident that if they continued their steady progress the Confederacy would be overwhelmed. Our only hope was to drive him to the defence of his own capital, and we being enabled in the mean time to reinforce our shattered army. How well General Lee carried out that dangerous experiment need not be told. Richmond was relieved, the Confederacy was relieved, and time was obtained, if other things had favored, to reinforce the army. But, said Mr. Davis, I shall not attempt to review the military career of our fallen chieftain. Of the man, how shall I speak? He was my friend, and in that word is included all that I could say of any man. His moral qualities rose to the height of his genius—self-denying, always intent upon the one idea of duty, self-controlled to an extent that many thought him cold. His feelings were really warm; and his heart melted freely at the sight of a wounded soldier or the story of the sufferings of the widow and orphan. During the war he was ever conscious of the inequality of the means at his control; but it was never his to complain or to utter a doubt—it was always his to do. When in the last campaign he was beleaguered at Petersburg, and painfully aware of the straits to which he was reduced, he said: "With my army in the mountains of Virginia I could carry on this war twenty years longer." His men exhausted and his supplies failing, he was unable to carry out his plans. An untoward event caused him to anticipate the movement; and the army of Northern Virginia was overwhelmed. But in the surrender he anticipated conditions that have not been fulfilled—he expected his army to be respected and his paroled soldiers to be allowed the enjoyments of life and property. Whether these conditions have been fulfilled let others say. Here he now sleeps in the land he loved so well, and that land is not Virginia only, for they do injustice to Lee who believe he fought only for Virginia. He was ready to go anywhere on any service for the good of his country; and his heart was as broad as the fifteen States struggling for the principles that our forefathers fought for in the Revolution of 1776. He is sleeping in the same soil with the thousands who fought under the same flag, but first offered up their lives. Here the living are assembled to honor his memory, and there the skeleton sentinels keep watch over his grave. This citizen, this soldier, this great general, this true patriot left behind him the crowning glory of a true Christian. His Christianity ennobled him in life, and affords us grounds for the belief that he is happy beyond the grave. But, while we mourn the loss of the great and the true, drop we also tears of sympathy with her who was his helpmate in life—the noble woman who, while her husband was in the field leading the army of the Confederacy, though an invalid herself, passed the time in knitting socks for the marching soldiers! A woman fit to be the mother of heroes—and heroes are descended from her. Mourning with her, we can only offer the consolation of a Christian. Our loss is not his, for he now enjoys the rewards of a life well spent and a never-wavering trust in a risen Saviour. This day we unite our words of sorrow with those of the good and great throughout Christendom, for his fame is gone over the water. His deeds will be remembered; and when the monument we build shall have crumbled into dust, his virtues will still live, a high model for the imitation of generations yet unborn.

ANOTHER POLAND.

[From the London Broad Arrow.]

IT is some weeks since we asked whether such the powers of Europe as are not engaged in the present war would tolerate the creation of another Poland; and now the leading journal is asking the same question. To what must we attribute this?—to any marvellous foresight of our own? By no means. It is simply that we judged of the possibilities of the case from the historical antecedents of Prussia, and had nothing to gain by concealing our opinion of the recklessness of that power in adapting its means to its end. That end, now coming distinctly into view, has been the whole aim of its policy during the last twenty years; and for resisting it, the Emperor Napoleon is paying the penalty at the hands of his beloved France, no less than at those of Prussia herself. It is the end which all unscrupulous conquerors have aimed at since Babylon was first built. It is the erection of an empire greater and more flattering to human pride than any that have preceded it; and, in pursuing this end, King William—in whose personality must be included that of all his advisers—is perfectly reckless of human life, and the lingering agony of the populations he may overrun—

Content to wade through slaughter to a throne,  
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

All this is now beginning to be seen more distinctly, and yet it is only a few weeks since we were constantly told that Prussia is not an aggressive power, that her army is not constituted for aggression on foreign States, but simply for defence, and that if it were otherwise, the King is too religious to break his word; in fine, that we have his solemn assurance that the aim of the present war is simply to make Germany secure within her own boundaries.

In the first place, if we can see when the sun is in the heavens, and are not likely to be mistaken on that point, we can surely see that the army of Prussia is better constituted for aggression than any other in Europe. That army has overrun France like a devouring fire in a few weeks, as far as Paris, and is at this moment not only investing the capital with half a million of men, but like a huge crab is stretching out its claws to every point of a wide circle around the spot that is crushed by the weight of its body. If the army of Prussia—judged by events—is not constituted for aggression, neither were the hordes of Attila or Tamerlane. It is simply the most powerful machine for aggression ever constructed. There is the same Jesuitical insidiousness in its approaches, and the same cruel tenacity in its grasp, that has distinguished the

so-called "spiritual dominion" of the Church of Rome. To require us to believe the contrary, is to affirm that the military history of Prussia has been written in water and has passed out of memory; yet no history of modern Europe is so continuously a history of aggression, if we except that of Russia, whose policy has been closely copied by the house of Brandenburg.

We are told that the security of Europe against the aggressive power of Prussia, granting that it exists, is in the character of its King and people. The Prussians are a conscientious, God-fearing race, and the evidence of this is to be found in the despatches written by the King, after his great victories, which all breathe an air of piety. Well, we grant the piety, and we may say at once that we have never read one of King William's despatches without being reminded of the religious fervor of Carlyle's old "Desauser." "O Herr Gott!" said this conscientious sinner at the head of his veterans, "help me this once, and let me not be disgraced in my old age; or if thou wilt not help me, do not help those d—d scoundrels there, but let us try it out by ourselves!" So far we can understand Prussian piety in the *schlachtfeld*, and the religious fervor of the Prussian Litany or *schlachtgeschrei*—for how can we distinguish between the terms in such a case? This is a kind of piety, however, which may be called "self-help." It is not meant to assist the enemy by any means. "If thou wilt not help us, don't help those *Hundevoigte*!" said the old Desauser, from whose blood sprang the most pious and unaggressive of all sovereigns—Catherine the Great of Russia!

Setting aside this alleged piety, therefore, as a profession upon which we cannot build much in these serious matters, how about the honesty of the King?—speaking of him, not as a man (in which character we believe he is most estimable), but as a piece on the chessboard moved by the hand of the great gambling chess-player, Count Bismarck. We refer for answer to the grossly-violated treaty of Gastein—a violation so monstrous that Earl Russell, with all the mildness and forbearance of his character, was roused to a strong utterance of indignation, which will be remembered to his honor when all the reams of good paper he has spoiled with his labored lucubrations on foreign affairs shall have done good service at last by kindling the comforting blaze which the faculty is still in them to do. The circumstances of that outrage ought never to be forgotten when we are asked to believe the word of Prussia, or even to accept her bond. Then, again, what of the King's honesty when he signed the treaty of an offensive and defensive alliance with Italy against Austria, only a day or two after assuring that power of his friendship? What are we to say of the friendly request addressed to the Hanoverian Government to allow the corps of General Manteuffel to pass through their independent territory to Minden, on the 13th of June, 1866, while he was preparing to declare war on the 15th—so that, by an act of what we can only call detestable treachery, the Prussian troops were ready on Hanoverian soil to attack Hanover herself? Finally—for we are not writing a history—what are we to think of the honesty which deferred the declaration of war against Austria until the battle of Langensalza had been fought and Hanover crushed? It is important that these things should be remembered when we are asked to believe in the honesty of Prussian statesmanship. We dare to affirm that nothing more dishonest, nothing more perfidious in history, is on record than the conduct of Prussian statesmanship since 1848, for we need not look further back. And yet we are asked to trust in her honesty, and let her complete the deadly work on which she is engaged in France!

The probable issue of that business, unless an almost miraculous change in the current of French misfortune should avert it, is indicated at the commencement of this article. We are not now repeating our own opinion merely, but the opinion of the leading journal, founded on the conversation of a correspondent with one of the Prussian civil commissioners charged with the organization of the new government established in Alsace and Lorraine. We will only repeat in this place the few words that have struck the *Times* itself with dismay. Of the probability of success in alienating the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine from the French dominion, the Prussian commissioner was hopeless. "In time, perhaps, the peasantry might be reconciled to the change, but the people of the cities and towns never will be; and the only course which Prussia could pursue would be to govern them despotically, as Russia does Poland, all ideas of conciliation being out of the question." Well may our contemporary exclaim, "Can anything be more hopeless than this prospect—France broken to pieces, and Germany committing itself, with a perfect consciousness of the future, to the government of a new Poland—a new Quadrilateral guarding a new Venetia!"

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Whereas it behooves a people sensible of their dependence on the Almighty, publicly and collectively, to acknowledge their gratitude for His favors and mercies, and humbly to beseech for their continuance; and whereas the people of the United States, during the year now about to end, have special cause to be thankful for general prosperity, abundant harvests, exemption from pestilence, foreign war and civil strife;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, concurring in any similar recommendations from chief magistrates of States, do hereby recommend to all citizens to meet in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 24th day of November next, there to give thanks for the bounty of God during the year about to close, and to supplicate for its continuance hereafter.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 21st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:  
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.



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Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.  
Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.  
Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.  
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At a meeting of the officers of the post of Fort Quitman, Texas, held at the headquarters of the post October 4, 1870, for the purpose of drafting resolutions expressive of their regret at the death of Captain Isaac F. Moffat, Ninth Cavalry, who departed this life on the 2d ult., Major A. P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry, was appointed chairman, and Second Lieutenant Owen Jay Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, secretary.

The chairman then appointed First Lieutenant Daniel Hart, Twenty-fifth Infantry, First Lieutenant Ira W. Trask, Ninth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant Owen Jay Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the object of the meeting.

Second Lieutenant Owen Jay Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry, then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased the All-wise God, in his infinite and ever mysterious ways, to remove from our midst our friend and brother officer, Captain Isaac F. Moffat, Ninth Cavalry; therefore, *Resolved*, That his sudden and entirely unexpected death wrings our hearts with anguish, and bows our heads with unfeigned sorrow; and we deem the present a fitting occasion to express the sentiments and feelings of the officers at this post upon the private worth and character of the deceased, as well as our own great misfortune in the untimely loss of a genial companion, a gallant comrade, and beloved friend.

*Resolved*, That his private virtues, social disposition, amiable manners, and courteous bearing, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, either in private or public intercourse, and all who learned to know him regarded him as a warm-hearted and benevolent friend.

*Resolved*, That the manly public spirit and exalted patriotism exhibited by the deceased in responding to the call of his country in the days of the Rebellion for brave soldiers to defend and preserve the Constitution and union of States in the hour of danger, the heroic and chivalrous manner in which he always faced the dangers of the battle-field—in the words of his commanding officer, "He was as brave as a lion. Often have I seen him fearlessly charging at the head of his squadron. A braver soldier never lived"—all this entitles his name to live, and to be handed down to posterity as one of our country's bravest defenders, furnishing us with the bright career of an American soldier, one for us all to follow; and our zealous aim should be to emulate his name and imitate his glorious example.

*Resolved*, That his untimely death admonishes us that all joys are but transitory, that life is fleeting and existence uncertain; and it behooves every man to set his house in order and be prepared for the emergencies of fell disease. Also reminding us that man is immortal; a few short years of his existence are to be spent here on the shore of time, the remainder, the countless ages of immortality, he is to live beyond the grave.

*Resolved*, That we are at a loss to find words sufficiently expressive of our sympathy with the bereaved wife and family of the deceased. His sad and mournful death must fall on the heart of his amiable wife with the keenest anguish of separation, rendering with bitter agony the feelings of one so fondly, so devotedly attached to her soldier hero, her affectionate bosom companion. We feel powerless to do more than point with melancholy pride to the brilliant record and glorious reputation of the heroic deceased, and offer our heartfelt and most sincere condolence in this hour of sadness, her deep affliction. May He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb comfort the bereaved wife and relatives in this their hour of great and deep sorrow.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect and esteem for the deceased the officers at this post wear the usual badge of military mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the wife and a copy also be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the editors of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Philadelphia Inquirer, and San Antonio Express for publication.

A. P. MORROW, major Ninth Cavalry, chairman.

OWEN JAY SWEET, second lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry, secretary.

A DESPATCH from Fortress Monroe, dated November 3, says the U. S. steamer *Triana* has been cruising off the Capes the past day or two, looking out for a French cruiser, which, it is rumored, is there to pick up passing German vessels.

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**THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.**

**R**UMORS of an armistice have made the week one of the most exciting to the lookers-on of any they have passed since the war began; and under any other circumstances the result—rejection by the French of every offered basis for a truce—would have intensified the eagerness with which the nations gaze upon the great amphitheatre in France. But now that we are to look for the old kind of reports from day to day, nothing of importance done until the Germans get "another victory," the public seems to consider its ordinary thoughts and occupations more interesting than the war. In truth, the cable despatches nowadays are not much more interesting than the "All quiet on the Potomac" of our own war. The fact that the French were willing to talk of an armistice was itself exciting, but the result shows that they are no more ready than before to accept defeat. It is reported that the negotiators, THIERS and BISMARCK, were unable to agree even on the first details, and that the subject of an armistice, therefore, received no discussion. The point at issue, on which each stubbornly held to previous determinations, was the virtualnulling of Paris, BISMARCK being unwilling to permit it, and THIERS having nothing to offer in exchange for the privilege. The fate of the armistice settled, the Germans proposed other terms, and in this they have again testified to the sincerity of their desire for peace. Their new offer was that France should call a Constituent Assembly without ceasing hostilities, and Count BISMARCK offers to respect the freedom of election in every part of the country within the lines of his armies. The Count evidently has great faith in the willingness of the French people to accept the terms he offers. THIERS discussed the matter with TROCHU, but returned to Versailles without the necessary authorization.

It is upon the situation on the Loire that the interest of the hour hangs. The French government appears to feel that its last blow is struck if the army there fails as all its other defenders have failed. Men have been brought in, great attention paid to their drill and discipline, and the conflict has been delayed as long as possible, the French showing no disposition to attack. It is here that we see how immensely disastrous was the fall of Metz. Had that place held out a month longer and permitted the Loire army to form itself into a compact fighting force, the cause of France would even now have very different prospects from those which are really before it. After 40,000 reinforcements have joined VON DER TANN, the army of the Loire is fully as strong as its antagonist; but it needs to be much stronger. Against such effective victorious troops as the Germans the French cannot hope to make head except in greatly superior numbers. Still the preparations for the trial by battle are as thorough as possible. Warned by the experience of MACMAHON and other defeated generals, attention is now paid to vedette and outpost duty, and the condition of the army in this respect is said to be very good. It is not an easy task to make obedient, willing soldiers out of hastily swept-in materials such as compose the new force. General D'AURELLES

DES PALADINS is reported to have shot a hundred and thirteen men in one month, and there was a prospect that his men would turn the tables on him in the first battle. Reports from London say that the battle on the Loire has already taken place, but the results have not yet reached this country, and the report may have been premature. It was preceded by engagements at Poissy and St. Laurent de Bois, where the French claim to have been victorious, driving back a force of two battalions of infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and ten guns. After that the French crossed the river and are now on the north bank.

Verdun has capitulated, and, though particulars of the surrender have not reached this country, we may look upon it as one of the first fruits of the release of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES's army from duty before Metz. The force which has been engaged before the fortress must have been considerable, and the German armies in other quarters thus receive another reinforcement. Verdun was one of those points where the French collected immense quantities of stores, and the captures were probably quite large. The place lies just beyond the line which the Germans are expected to establish as their French border after taking Alsace and Lorraine, and in the end will form one of the most advanced fortified places in France on the German side. Thionville is, we believe, the only considerable fortress still unreduced which is to become German. The siege of Neuf-Brisach has so far resulted in the capture of Fort Mortier, a detached work usually under the same command as the fortress, though some distance off on the bank of the Rhine. A fire had occurred in it which made the place untenable; two hundred and twenty prisoners and five cannon were captured. The official report of the captures at Metz gives as the amount of material taken the following figures: 53 eagles, 541 field guns, ammunition for more than 85 batteries, 800 siege guns, 66 mitrailleurs, 300,000 rifles and sabres, 2,000 military carriages, and a powder factory.

Paris has not yet been bombarded, and there is a prospect that the Germans do not intend to subject it to fire. Indeed, a bombardment would really not pay for itself. Toward the last moment, when provisions become decidedly low, and expenses are enormously high, bombardment for a short time may be effective. But the Germans, who understand the French character as well as any one, know that while food is plenty the effect of shelling the city would only be to increase the defensive spirit of its inhabitants. Even in war the Germans are economical when it is possible to be so, and a bombardment now would not pay. A *Tribune* correspondent says that the German siege train is not good, and that the 260 guns parked south of Paris are composed of a miscellaneous collection of "muzzle-loaders, breech-loaders, rifles, smooth-bores, bronze, cast iron, steel, and many naval guns." It is probably true that the German artillery is of a great many patterns and kinds, but it cannot be for this reason that Paris is not bombarded; for the Germans have plenty of confidence in its powers, especially in regard to the newer kinds of rifled cannon and mortars. Letters from Paris explain how it is that so many sorties take place without accomplishing anything. The sorties are merely marches of troops within the line of the forts, and are "sorties" only in the sense that they are made outside the city walls; outside the French lines they are not.

GARIBALDI does not seem to improve in favor. He cannot get the other generals to act with him, and is reported to have offered his resignation three times, but in vain. The opposition to him is so great that he is doubtful of support from those near him in case of attack. In one of his orders of the day he takes occasion to reproach the family of republics because they have not gone forward to the rescue of France. Cash-boxes weigh Switzerland down. As for us, we have to bear a stirring appeal: "Thou, who first proclaimed the emancipation of races, classical land of liberty, home of the exile, wilt thou abandon in the struggle of giants thy sister nation, who marched and will again march at the van of human progress?"

CIVIL broils add to the perplexities of French leaders. The arrest of the members of the government at Paris on the last day of October proves to have been a regular *coup d'état*, apparently the only means known in France for gaining influence in



public affairs. FLOURENS was its leader, and he had the Provisional Government in his power for several hours. Later in the day they were rescued by the National Guards. The cause of this insurrection was said to be the willingness of the government to accept an armistice. Marseilles has also proved itself now, as so often before in the history of France, a rival of Paris in all scenes of turbulence. Under the leadership of General CLUSERET a few men succeeded in entering the prefecture and ousting the officials. CLUSERET has called to his aid—GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN; and best of all, TRAIN is to be the military and CLUSERET the political leader? CLUSERET and TRAIN—TRAIN and CLUSERET! Unhappy France! There certainly is practical sense in the French people, for they have rejected the last named both as political leader and as general of the National Guard, a position for which he was nominated, but refused by the soldiers at the election. One of the worst cases of revolt occurred at Perpignan on the Mediterranean. At Marseilles the new prefect was shot, but at Perpignan the colonel commanding and the chief of gendarmes were cut to pieces; the mayor was stoned to death before his own house. There is a terrible element in the French character which makes turbulence and revolt more than usually regrettable. It is to be sincerely hoped that the dreadful scenes which followed the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815 are not to be repeated now, but those who intrigue with the Emperor are in great danger. HAUSSMANN, the famous rebuilder of Paris, and General BARRAL who commanded the artillery at Strasbourg, have been arrested. In all these doubts and suspicions the character of TROCHU seems to be generally respected. He has as yet done nothing to enable us to judge of his ability as a military commander, but his course as a popular leader and especially as a leader of Frenchmen, is exceedingly promising. He refused to call upon the regular troops to help him out of the hands of FLOURENS, saying he would trust that to the National Guards; and when reproached for not taking repressive measures against the Reds, he replied that he hoped to govern by moral force.

IN an article printed in the JOURNAL June 4, 1870, we pointed out the engineering problems which the rivers of the great Western basins offer, and showed that the march of civilization in that region will probably produce results the very opposite of those which the presence of man effects upon countries where rainfall and vegetation are abundant, as in the East. For two centuries and a half we have been cutting down trees on the Atlantic side of our continent, until our very streams have changed their character, and from quiet full-flowing currents of water have in some instances become sluggish in summer, only to develop enormously swift and swollen torrents when a great rain falls, or snows, unprotected by trees from the direct rays of the sun, swiftly grow fluid. But in the great interior basins we begin with the opposite condition of things. There are no trees; rain comes only in seasons or in tremendous showers, and the waterways feel its effect almost instantly. A stream that is flowing easily along under a clear sky when a cigar is lighted, may become a freshet before the weed is smoked out, from a storm that has risen meanwhile. Under these conditions man, by supplying vegetation, can alter, not the forces of nature, but their operation, and thus requite in the West the damage he has perpetrated in the East.

We pointed out then the opportunity for and value of irrigation, and we are glad to see that an experiment in this field made by order of General CHAS. R. WOODS, commanding at Fort Wallace, Kansas, has resulted in a perfect success. Post Surgeon SHEARER reports that a dam was thrown across the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas river at small expense, and from it a conduit two and a half feet deep by three feet wide was carried along the left bank of the river for about one-fourth of a mile in distance, to a broad, rich, level plateau of bottom land, included in a bend of the river, and comprising about six hundred acres. About four acres of this was ploughed up and enclosed last spring, the aqueduct running through the centre. Branch channels were made over the field, the flow through them being controlled by sluice gates in the main channel. The garden was planted with vegetables of every kind,

and the result was most satisfactory. Lettuce, cucumbers, radishes, beats, onions, peas, beans, squashes, watermelons, and muskmelons grew with great rapidity and of extraordinary size. The entire garrison was supplied with fresh vegetables, to the great benefit of their health. The conclusion of the report gives statistics which prove the correctness of our former remarks on the probable influence of civilization upon the climatic conditions of the West. The doctor adds that the registered rainfall at the fort is slowly but steadily increasing year by year. Year before last it was nine inches; last year it was seventeen inches; and this year it is already as large as it was during the whole of last year.

WHEN that great congress so often asked for to discuss and fix the status of international neutrality law at length meets, we presume its attention will be called to the following articles which are said to be included in the Japanese proclamation of neutrality towards the French and Germans:

ARTICLE I. In consequence of the neutral attitude of Japan, Japanese subjects should abstain from discussing the question on which side the right or wrong lies, and great care should be taken to avoid doing so, not only in written documents, but also in conversation.

ART. VII. If, in consequence of an engagement in the open sea, a vessel belonging to either of the contending parties is disabled in her rigging, etc., and is obliged to take refuge in a Japanese harbor, the crew and armament are to be all handed over to the Japanese authorities, and such vessels shall not be allowed to resume hostilities, but shall be taken charge of until peace is concluded. The treatment of the sick and wounded will not, however, be interfered with.

Although this differs from the views we have expressed on the subject, and indeed is diametrically opposed to them, we cheerfully acknowledge its importance, coming as it does from a government whose consideration of the problem is, like that of a fresh young student, unhampered by the doubts and speculations of older philosophers. Hamlet speaks of all the impressions which "youth and observation" have written on his brain; and here we have youth opposed to observation, for Japan, however gray-headed she may be in history, is but a child in international relations. Considered as an expression of the rights of man as discerned from the barbarian standpoint, the neutrality views of our honored oriental friends have a decided interest for the student of races. We fear, however, that when Japan—the Star of Empire starting from San Francisco on its westward way—becomes a manufacturer of rifles and other machinery for making slaughter easy, and her traders have their connections in every country, she will change her views on this subject, and the free-born Japanese will not have to go into a corner when bulletins come of a great victory in Kamtchatka.

THE Army has been brought into association with the election recently held in New York city by the preparations made for enforcing the United States election law, and let us be thankful that the simple consciousness of their presence upon the scene was sufficient to secure the public peace. We are familiar with the facts, and we honestly believe that the enforcement of a new and untried law here in New York, in direct opposition to the interests of the local authorities and the prejudices of their followers, without disturbance or bloodshed, was due to the fact that the interests of the General Government were committed to the hands of men whose experience as soldiers has taught them how to maintain authority without that offensive display of determination which excites feeling and provokes resistance. No situation could have been more infelicitous. The State laws imposed certain duties upon the State officials, and the laws of the United States required of its officials the discharge of the same duties, in the same place, and at the same time. Assuming entire harmony of purpose and interest between the two, it would have been sufficiently difficult to insure efficient co-operation; but the two sets of officials were in fact so antagonized that there seemed to be no common ground of action, and the situation resolved itself into a mere question of superior authority and superior strength. Nice questions of law presented themselves to perplex the officials; the old spectre of State rights once more reared its head; and nothing but an unflinching confidence in American good sense and good feeling could persuade one that a collision was not inevitable. In spite of this the day passed without disturbance, and our

soldiers were saved from the performance of the most disagreeable of all duties.

THE collection of money for the immediate relief of the wounded is one of the features of modern war, assuming proportions and a world-wide scope which are altogether peculiar to the modern progress of civilization. Besides the sums sent to France, of which we have seen no general account, Germany has received something like half a million from foreign countries, besides the very large contributions of Germans at home. The following are some of the larger sums on the books of the Prussian Foreign Office: The Germans of St. Petersburg have contributed in all 60,000 thalers; Batavia has sent £801; Bombay, £635; Milwaukee, 6,000 thalers; Lima, 24,068 thalers; Montevideo, £1,000; Barranquilla, 5,136 francs; San José, £90; Petropolis, 515,000r.; Cape Hayti, 700 thalers; Samarang, about 1,500 thalers; Matamoros and Monterey, 952 thalers; Ciudad Bolivar, 3,868 bco. m.; San Juan and Mayaguez, 10,460 bco. m.; Puerto Cabello, 4,200 bco. m.; Penang, 2,250 bco. m.; Hong-Kong, £1,500; and Canton, £228. The entire sum subscribed in the United States amounts to \$350,000.

THE *Sun* complains that "That old and able exponent of military affairs, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, publishes as an original contribution a humorous poem entitled 'A Fish Story,' which appeared in the *Sun* at least eighteen months ago. This is perhaps," it adds, "another illustration of the Horatian maxim, *Ne sutor, etc.*" The poem alluded to was sent to us in manuscript, and was, as we understood, offered as an original contribution. After so good-natured an allusion to the error, we hardly feel at liberty to suggest that "knowingly and wilfully" copying poetry from the *Sun* would, as we are forced to admit, justly subject us to the Horatian sarcasm referred to—*Ne sutor ultra crepidam*.

THE next annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland will take place in the city of Cleveland on the 24th and 25th days of November. An oration on the life and character of the late president of the society, Major-General George H. Thomas, will be pronounced by Major-General James A. Garfield, and the vacant office will be filled by a new election. The regular annual address will be delivered by Major-General I. N. Palmer. The time for the meeting was changed from December to November to accommodate the members of the society holding executive or legislative offices at Washington, and many distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present.

WE have received a private letter from an American lady dated "Paris, October 8," in which our correspondent says: "I don't find being besieged so very bad; I thought it would be much worse. The streets of Paris were never more orderly and quiet than they have been the past month. Everybody is busy." The letter is written on one side of a card which bears the address on the reverse side. It is postmarked "Paris, Oct. 8," "Lille à Calais, 8 Oct. 70," and "London, 9 Oct. 70."

THE *Lepant Herald* says the Porte has decided upon converting a large number of its Springfield and Enfield rifles into Remingtons, and several thousand breech pieces on this latter system have been purchased in Vienna. As soon as the conversion has been effected, the new arms will be served out to portions of various regiments with a view to test their practical value on a large scale. The military and naval preparations are being pushed on at Tophaneh, Zeitoun-bournou, and in the arsenal, in all three of which large numbers of hands are working extra time. In addition to the arms and munitions which are being rapidly manufactured in these establishments, a considerable contract for cannon on Krupp's system has been given to a house in Vienna, whence several batteries of mitrailleurs have also been ordered, in addition to those already purchased in Belgium and America. In connection with this activity, we may mention that Mr. Wynn, who has for some months past been engaged at Zeitoun-bournou on behalf of Messrs. Siemens, erecting furnaces for the conversion of iron into steel, has entered the Turkish service with the rank of caimakan and the title of bey. A considerable number of military surgeons, engaged in Vienna by Stephan Paasha for service in the Turkish army, have reached Stamboul. Others are to follow; high pay is offered.

AN English paper informs us: "Captain Papafy, a Hungarian officer in the service of the United States, has sold his newly-invented military night telegraph to the Prussian government. This telegraph consists of fuses of different colors, which are visible at a distance of about twenty-one English miles. Each fuse represents six words, and so a message of 300 words will require 50 fuses. The key of the telegraphic signs contains all the terms employed in the art of strategy, and the signs themselves can be varied at will in order to deceive the enemy. The whole thing is inexpensive." We have no such officer as Captain Papafy in the military or naval service of the United States, and are unable to say who is the individual referred to here.



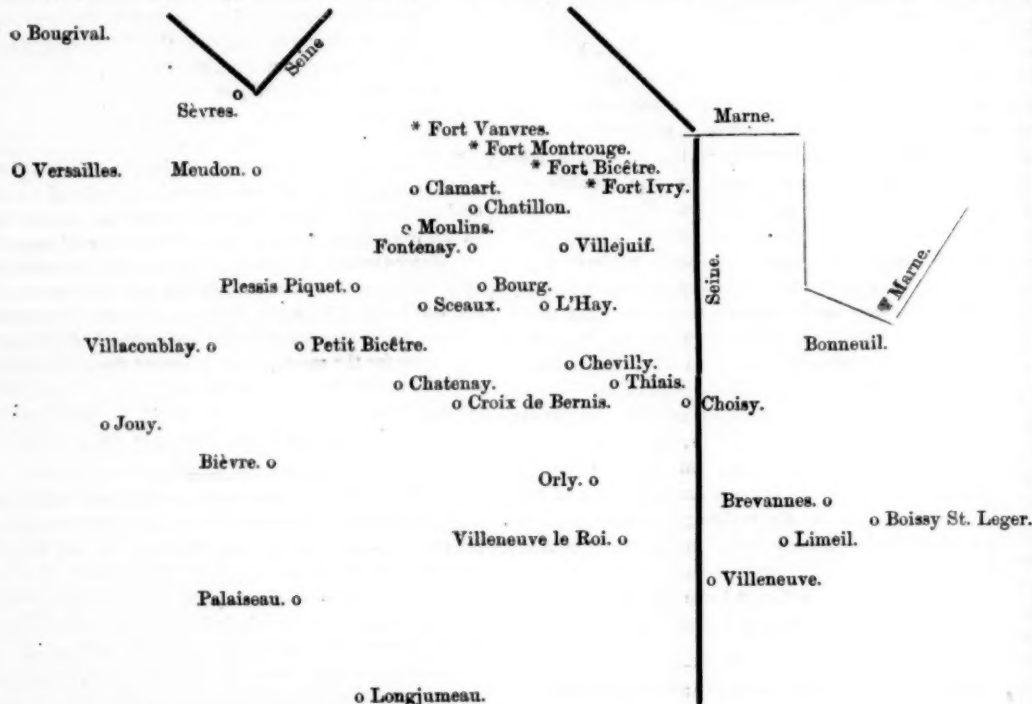
## CHRONICLE OF THE WAR.

## SEPTEMBER.

15. After the third parallel had been finished on the 13th and 14th, the crowning of the glacis before work 53 in the defences of Strasbourg was carried out this night.

17. The crowning of lunettes 52 and 53 completed; three mines found before the latter, two of which were destroyed, and the other having been emptied serves as a covered way for communication between the German posts. Flying columns under General Keller of the Baden division occupy Colmar and Mulhouse. Great numbers of arms secured. The fighting with the francs-tireurs was unimportant. A despatch from headquarters at Meaux to-day gives the following statistics of the captures at Sedan: prisoners, 39 generals, 230 staff officers, 2,095 subaltern officers, 84,433 men; 500 officers besides the highest generals were paroled. In the previous battles at least 28,000 were taken prisoners, 5,000 escaped to Belgium, 20,000 were wounded and dead. These are the last official figures.

The Fifth German corps throws a pontoon bridge over the Seine above Villeneuve, upon which the Second cavalry division crosses at once. To protect the bridge the heights of Limeil are occupied toward Boissy St. Leger by the Seventeenth infantry brigade, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries. At 2 o'clock they are attacked in the wood of Château Breanne by six battalions of regular infantry and Turcos, and two batteries of French troops. This attack was repulsed by the five companies which had occupied the point of the wood, aided by artillery, and apparently with great loss to the



French. The German losses were about 43 killed and wounded.

18. After skirmishing by the right flank of the Fifth corps, the march is continued, and the Ninth division reaches Bièvre, the Tenth reaches Palaiseau. North of Bièvre, in the region of Petit Bictre, the Ninth division engages the enemy posted at the latter place. To protect the left flank, a cavalry officer is sent to Versailles, who succeeds in closing an agreement with the mayor there, by which the German troops are to be received in quiet, and the national guards there are to remain inoffensive.

19. The Ninth division, Fifth corps, attacks Petit Bictre sharply, and the whole corps breaks up its quarters at daybreak. The division having repulsed the enemy at Petit Bictre, was marching toward Versailles, when the French renewed their attack so stoutly, and with such superior forces, that a Bavarian brigade was forced to enter the fight. Later, the Tenth division, the head of which had reached Jouy, was directed upon Villacoublay, and the corps artillery was thrown forward. At 11:16 o'clock, after the French had withdrawn from Petit Bictre toward Châtillon, General von Kirchbach marched to Versailles to establish the investment of Paris in this quarter. The Fifth corps cavalry had already ascertained the readiness of the town to submit, and a proposal for capitulation was ready, which, however, was rejected. Of the 2,000 Mobile Guards here, only 300 had arms. The Second Bavarian corps, marching from Longjumeau to Châtenay, found the Fifth corps, at 10 o'clock A. M., in heavy battle at Petit Bictre, and sent one brigade to support the Fifth, while another went towards Sceaux. The Eighth brigade remained at Croix de Berny, and the Seventh went toward Bourg, in order to threaten the French position from that place. The French having retreated, stood now in strong outworks at Moulins, and

along the edge of the plateau, westward to the valley at Plessis Piquet. The steep slope was covered with rifle pits in tiers, and six batteries were in position. According to prisoners, the Fourteenth French corps occupied the lines. A quarter before 12 o'clock the French were moving along the edge of the plateau toward Plessis and Fontenay, their left flank being apparently directed against the Bavarians marching by Bourg, and the latter were ordered to confine their efforts for the present to the holding of Bourg. The Eighth brigade was in reserve, east of Châtenay, ready to support either wing. There was an hour's pause in the artillery fire, which was resumed with greater force at half-past one. Soon after, some of the French guns appeared to be withdrawn, and at half-past two the French position was abandoned; at three o'clock it was in the grasp of the Germans.

These intrenchments (Clamart) are as follows: On the side looking south 140 paces long; on the flank 101 paces; the ditch is 20 feet wide and 12 feet deep. The mean distance to the forts of Vanvres and Montrouge is 3,000 paces. By the capture of these lines the Germans come into possession of the mill (Moulin de la Tour), 162 feet high, from which as at Metz a wide-reaching view over the city they have come to beleaguer and its immediate neighborhood can be had. The intrenchment itself is to be finished by its captors, and will form one of the chief points of support for operations against the city. The intrenchments stretched from Plessis Piquet to Châtillon, and here General Ducrot took up his position, his right resting on the Meudon wood and his left on Sceaux. His attack was made from here in the direction of Plessis Piquet. Three thousand paces from this place, in the northern edge of the Verrières wood, stood two German regiments, which maintained their position with great bravery in a heavy fire of shells for an hour and a half. The Bavarians attacking then the left flank of the French, the fight took another turn. Five hours after the opening of the engagement the French troops were in full flight, though a sharp mitrailleuse fire was kept up at Moulin de la Tour behind the intrenchments. The mitrailleurs could not,

The King telegraphs on the 20th:

Yesterday morning information that the hostile position at Pierrefitte, north of St. Denis, was abandoned upon appearance of our troops.

Also the information just now that yesterday afternoon the Fifth corps and the Second Bavarian corps, after crossing the Seine at Villeneuve-St.-Georges, south of Paris, have attacked three divisions of General Vinoy on the heights of Sceaux, beaten them, with loss of seven cannon and many prisoners, and driven them back behind the forts to Paris. My Seventh regiment has many losses again. Fritz was present. The weather has been magnificent for a week.

The Crown Prince telegraphs to the Queen from Versailles:

The investment of Paris, on a line from Versailles to near Vincennes, victoriously carried out by my army, with repulse of the enemy and capture of an intrenchment, with seven guns. Losses small.

King's headquarters moved to Ferrières, about fifteen miles from Paris, and four miles south of Lagny. Jules Favre, head of the French provisional government, arrives at Ferrières for the purpose of conferring with Count Bismarck. The conference lasted from 9 in the morning to half-past 11 at night, but no basis could be agreed upon for peace.

Headquarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia in Versailles, and that of the Crown Prince of Saxony in Grand Tremblay, ten miles northeast of Paris.

20. German cavalry at Mantes, 27 miles west of Paris, where the railroads to Havre and to Cherbourg cross the Seine. A full corps crosses the river at Tril, 16 miles northwest of the city. Lunette 53, before Strasbourg, taken by sudden attack over the just completed dam. The French opened an extremely active infantry fire, which was not silenced until towards 8 o'clock. Five guns were found in the lunette. The position and condition of the French troops at Metz are said by German papers to be as follows: The Mobile Guards form the garrison, the army lying outside the city in four principal positions: 1 (the largest), east of Fort St. Quentin; 2, in the valley of Metz, west of Fort Quelen; 3, at the foot of Fort St. Julien; 4, between Fort St. Quentin and Plappeville. Besides regiments of the Fifth corps (Guards, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth), there are parts of the Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-seventh regiments of the Fifth corps; Fifth, Twenty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third regiments, and Seventeenth chasseur battalion of Seventh corps. Only two regiments have four battalions. The strength of the companies varies between thirty and sixty men, making the battalion 180 to 360 men strong. For two weeks the troops have received only horse flesh, but there is plenty of bread, rice, and vegetables. There are 15,000 to 30,000 wounded and sick in the town, but there is no epidemic among the troops. The proclamation of the French Republic is posted on the walls.

21. Lunette 52 before Strasbourg, having been abandoned, was occupied by the Germans. Upon their entrance a very heavy fire was opened upon the work. Losses considerable. Six French guns found. Small fights by troops sent out to break up the bands of francs-tireurs. The largest column, consisting of four battalions, eight squadrons, and three batteries, undertakes the task of disarming the country around Colmar and Mulhouse.

22. Musketry fire and some cannon shots from the interior of Paris heard in the German lines. The foreposts are advanced through St. Cloud to the Seine. Mortar batteries are placed in the two captured lunettes before Strasbourg.

23. September 11 the Seventeenth infantry division, with two dragoon regiments in addition, and all the corps artillery except two light batteries, appeared before Toul. A reconnaissance showed that though the place was completely commanded by the hills around it, the high walls and wet ditch would probably make an assault ineffective. Only a few heavy guns had been placed in position by the few battalions who had been watching the place. These were French guns from Marsal, and had proved themselves inefficient. September 20 heavy guns arrived from Cologne and Magdeburg, of which 10 were rifled 24-pounders, and 16 rifled 16-pounders. During the night of the 23d the batteries were thrown up, and the bombardment began on the 23d. At nine a barracks was on fire, and afterwards other buildings. At four in the afternoon the white flag was suddenly run up. A messenger brought word that the commandant was ready for negotiation. The Duke of Saxe-Altenburg went toward the fortress, met the commandant, and offered the terms which were allowed at Sedan, which were at once accepted. Proceeding to the Porte de France, the Duke found the French troops already drawn up for surrender. The capitulation was signed on an improvised table by the light of a stable lantern, and the town was at once occupied by some German troops. The following are the articles of capitulation:

Between the undersigned, the colonel and chief of general staff von Krenski, authorized representative of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, commanding general of the Thirteenth Prussian army corps, and the governor of the fortress Toul, Chief of Squadron Huck, the following convention is concluded:

Article 1. The fortress Toul, with all the material of war now found therein, will be immediately delivered over to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Article 2. The garrison of Toul become prisoners of war, with all men who, whether militarily uniformed or not, have borne arms during the defence, with the exception of those Mobile and National Guards who, before the breaking out of this war, were already inhabitants of the city.

Article 3. In consideration of the brave defence of this fortress for six weeks against a superior force, all officers and all high officials clothed with the rank of officers, who engage upon their written word of honor not to bear arms against Germany, nor act in any way against

however, stand against the fire of the German artillery and an advance in their flank. In withdrawing the French left eight guns behind.

In this battle Vinoy's corps, the only body of French regulars which has not felt the weighty pressure of the invading Germans, is beaten. Paris is completely blockaded, having the Fourth German army on the north and northeast, and the Third army on the south. From Sedan, September 4, to Paris, September 19, the march has been regular, uninterrupted, and indeed conducted almost with as little difficulty as it would have been in Germany. The German leaders think they see in the operations of the French troops on this day an effort to draw them by a feigned retreat on to certain portions of ground which they suppose to be undermined, and in consequence of this suspicion the pursuit is carefully controlled. According to the appearance of things from the German side, the troops engaged in the sortie, consisting mostly of newly-formed regiments, exhibited but little eagerness for fight. When they saw themselves confronted by more troops than they expected, they turned their attention at once to flight. Captured French officers say it is very difficult to preserve order in the army within the walls. As the conquering troops crowned the heights in pursuit of the flying French, they obtained their first view of the houses of Paris, and the sight gave more than usual enthusiasm to the moment of victory.

The Sixth corps also crossed in the morning at Villeneuve and moved, via Villeneuve le Roi and Orly, toward fortifications of the city, but at Villejuif a sharp fire from very strong intrenchments stopped their progress. After a light infantry encounter this corps satisfied itself with establishing its foreposts on the line Chevilly-Choisy. Several attacks of the French on Chevilly were repulsed. The Crown Prince reached Villeneuve at 11 o'clock, having hastened toward the sound of the firing; he reached the heights south of Sceaux in time to witness the fight at the intrenchments. At the close of the day the Third army held the line Bougival, Sevres, Meudon, Bourg, l'Hay, Chevilly, Thiais, Choisy le Roi, Bonneuil.



her other interests up to the end of the war, are excepted from imprisonment. The officers and officials who accept these conditions shall retain their arms, horses, and other articles belonging to them.

Article 4. The garrison will immediately after the close of this convention be conducted without arms upon the glacis before the Porte de France, where also the officers will place themselves upon the road leading to the depot.

Article 5. The inventory of the materials of war, consisting of flags (eagles), guns, arms, horses, army chests, articles of military equipment, will be delivered on the evening of to-day to the Prussian Major of Engineers Schumann.

Article 6. In remembrance of the terrible accident which occurred on the occasion of the capitulation of Laon, it is agreed that if anything similar occurs at the entrance of the German troops into the fortress Toul, the entire garrison will be treated according to the mercy of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Article 7. The military surgeons without exception will remain for the care of the wounded.

Concluded at Toul, upon the glacis before the Porte de France, on the 23d of September, 7 o'clock evening.

VON KRENSKY,  
C. HUCK.

By this capitulation 109 officers, 2,240 men, 120 horses, 1 eagle, 197 bronze cannon, of which 48 are rifled, 3,000 guns, 3,000 sabres, 500 cuirasses, munitions of war, 143,025 days' portions, and 51,949 days' rations were surrendered. The fortress was garrisoned entirely by Mobile Guards, and when surrendered had still one and a half months' provisions. This capture clears away the last obstruction upon the railway line through France. From Berlin to Paris the way is open.

24. The French blockading fleet in the Baltic Sea departs for France. It numbered nine iron-clads, five corvettes, and five transport boats.

25. The new railway from Remilly to Pont-à-Mousson—around Metz, fifteen miles long—is inaugurated. Ground was broken August 12, so that the road was built in forty days, in spite of the necessity of building a viaduct 500 feet long, 24 feet high, another smaller than this, and a wooden junction bridge over the Moselle.

A night encounter takes place at Arsenay, fifteen miles north of Orleans. Orleans is afterwards abandoned by the French. In case of necessity the government at Tours will be transferred to Bordeaux. The Garibaldi legion, 551 men, leaves Marseilles for Tours, where its future field of action is to be decided.

#### WHY STEINMETZ WAS REMOVED.

THE *Tribune's* correspondent before Metz gives the following account of the circumstances attending the removal of General Steinmetz:

The leading facts in connection with the appointment and subsequent removal of von Steinmetz may not be out of place here. I believe that they are not yet accurately understood outside of official circles. I have them, quite recently, from an undoubted source. At the opening of the campaign, the King, who did not too highly respect von Steinmetz's talents, appointed him by his personal dictum, against the advice of his council of war, to the command of the first of the three main bodies into which the army operating against the French Rhine armies was to be divided. His stated reason for so doing was that thereby a signal refutation would be given to two widely prevailing popular prejudices: first, that in Prussia herself, the nobility were to be favored in the dispensation of appointments, in preference to talent when exhibited by persons of vulgar birth; secondly, that in the Southern States of Germany the royal house of Prussia was disposed to arrogate to itself the lion's share of the prerogatives and honors of the conduct of the war. Thus the princes of the blood came in command second and third after a man of comparatively humble origin. This went all well until the battles of August at Metz, where General von Steinmetz, on his own responsibility, without justification, disobeyed the positive orders of the commander-in-chief in passing the Moselle on the south side of Metz instead of the north side. Had he done the latter as ordered, the repeated but ineffectual and terribly costly attacks of the Seventh and Eighth corps on the enemy's position at Moscon-St. Hubert from the Bois de Vaux and the Bois des Ognons would have been replaced by an easy and presumably successful and far less costly attack by the same body from the heights of the Bois du Saulny. There the Germans would have had the advantage of high ground against lower positions of the French, and would not have had to cross at such immense loss such deep and steep ravines, in face of the enemy's concentrated fire. From Bazaine's first position when attacked, on the Metz-Verden road, he could not so readily have turned to answer the attack if the latter had come at once from the north and southwest, as he did against these narrow heads of columns which approached him from the south and southwest only. On his repulse, during the evening of the 18th of September, his only possible line of retreat would have been down the dangerous defile of Gravelotte, by Ars-sur-Moselle, into the valley of the Moselle (the very line on which von Steinmetz wrongly came up against him), and Bazaine's retreat into Metz, on the morning of the 19th, would have been rendered impossible. He would have been either crushed in yet another battle, or chased down the Moselle toward Nancy, which movement would eventually have subjected him to a like certainty of annihilation.

After this event the King personally expressed his displeasure to General von Steinmetz, and ordered him to report in future, not to the great headquarters of the army, but to that of Prince Frederick Charles. Upon this the temper of the general, none too sweet ordinarily, grew notably irascible and ungenial, which quality he took such pains to manifest in his personal and official intercourse with the Prince, that at length the relations of the two grew into a public scandal at headquarters, seriously disturbing the serenity of the official atmos-

phere, and threatening ultimately to vitiate the discipline of the armies concerned. This led to the removal of von Steinmetz, not at the request of the Prince, but at that of General von Moltke. Since then matters stand as above described, in a curiously pious condition—an "army" composed of two corps, and provided with a general staff of its own, yet without any commander but the commander of another "army," of which the first-mentioned forms part. That the influence of modern ideas regarding "equal rights" is gradually forcing those who are the natural opponents of such ideas to cede them some recognition is evident, not only from King William's appointment of a man of the people to an important command over higher-born officers, but also from the fact that the chief of the staff of Prince Frederick Charles's army—General Stiehl—is a man not even as yet endowed with the ennobling preposition, which has usually followed on the heels at least, if it did not necessarily precede, all high civil or military distinction. This man, still quite young, rose solely by his talents, and was chosen to his present position by the Prince in preference to men of far longer service and of incomparably "older" families.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—Battalion drills are ordered in this command as follows: Companies C, E, G, H, and K, in chasseur uniform, with leggings, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Monday evening, the 14th inst.; and Companies A, B, D, F, and I, as above, on Thursday evening, the 17th inst. Assembly at 7:45 o'clock P. M. The attention of company commanders is called, in orders, to the condition of the leggings belonging to the chasseur uniform; they will be held responsible for allowing members to parade without them. The following non-commissioned officers, having passed the Board of Examination, are granted warrants, viz.: First Sergeant Chas. Earwicker, Company F; Sergeant Edward S. Berry, Company K; Corporals J. M. Mooney, Company K, Allen Lyon, Company I, and John McCauley, Company F. Non-commissioned officers elected since May 1, and not yet examined, are directed to report to the board for examination at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock.

**THIRD DIVISION.**—Major-General J. B. Carr, commanding this division, headquarters at Troy, N. Y., conveys in General Orders to the troops of this command his appreciation of their obedience to his orders, and their conduct on the field at the review on the 20th ult., and notices with pleasure their marked improvement in discipline and appearance. To the troops of the Ninth brigade he desires to return special thanks for the prompt manner in which every duty assigned to them was discharged. The duty of building bridges, erecting tents, detaching guard, and firing salutes, was perfect in every particular, and reflects great credit on this command and its very efficient headquarters. The troops of the Tenth brigade are announced as deserving of great praise for their magnificent appearance and fine marching, but a portion of them are inexcusable for reporting on the field too late to participate in the review, which error is regretted, and it is earnestly hoped will never occur again. The troops of the Thirteenth brigade are given credit for their prompt response to orders, and the energy displayed by them throughout the entire day is highly commendable, and reflects great credit on their able commander. The members of the division staff are likewise complimented by special mention, and sincere thanks are tendered to Major-General Franklin Townsend, Adjutant-General of the State, for the very fine entertainment given by him to the commanding officers and their staffs. "The entire command," the orders in conclusion state, "are deserving of the warmest commendation for their prompt attention and excellent discipline, and it is earnestly hoped that the appreciation of their fine appearance, and desire to do their duty, will stimulate them to renewed efforts, and that when called upon again they will be second to no organization in the National Guard."

**FIRST BRIGADE—INSPECTION OF BOOKS AND RECORDS.**—Major Gilson, the qualified inspector of this brigade, has rendered a concise report of the inspection of regimental and company books and papers of the brigade, from which we append the following extracts:

**First Infantry.**—Headquarters—Roster or descriptive book not submitted; all other books correctly kept, and complete to date (October 12). The orders and letters received are properly filed, and have the date of reception correctly noted thereon. Company A—Descriptive and order books in good condition; without letter book; orders received properly filed; letters received—none exhibited. Company B—Books correctly kept, and fully written up to date; orders and letters received properly filed, and date of their reception correctly noted thereon. Company C—Descriptive and order books in good condition; letter book blank, none written; orders received filed, but date of reception not noted; not in receipt of any letters. Company D—Not any officer present; books or papers not submitted. Company E—Descriptive book incomplete, only the column of names filled up; order book correct, and in good condition; without letter book; orders received properly filed; without letter file. Companies F and G—Officers not present; papers and books not submitted. Company H—Descriptive book in fine order; order book not submitted; letter book blank; orders and letters received not filed, latter not endorsed. Companies I and K—Vacant.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—At the headquarters of this regiment the following books are kept: 1. Roster of officers and non-commissioned officers; 2. Roster of privates; 3. General Orders; 4. Special Orders; 5. Letters; 6. Journal and endorsements; 7. Consolidated reports. All these books are fully and handsomely written up to date, and strictly correct in form. The orders and letters received properly filed and endorsed. First Lieutenant Wm. H. Murphy is adjutant of this regiment, and controls his own books at headquarters. The books of Companies A, C, E, F, G, and K are neatly and correctly kept, and fully written up to the date of examination; the orders and letters received properly filed and endorsed. The books and papers of Company I were not written up at the time of the visitation of the inspector, but were afterwards examined, and reported in good order. The books and papers of Companies B and D are in but fair condition, and those of Company H very ordinary.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—The inspector reports the new set of headquarter books of this command as exceedingly handsome, fully written up, and correct in every particular, with the exception of the letter book, which is kept in the form prescribed for the journal and endorsement book. The orders and letters received are properly filed and correctly endorsed. First Lieutenant J. H. Harding is adjutant of this regiment. The books and papers of Companies A, G, and I are reported as handsomely and correctly kept; those of Companies B, C, D, E, and H in good order, except that all these last-mentioned companies, with the exception of Company E, have neglected their letter books, and the latter company has neglected its order book. The descriptive book of Company F is reported in very good condition; none of the other company books, nor the orders and letters received, were exhibited.

**Sixty-ninth Infantry.**—Headquarter books and papers inspected on the 23d of September. A new and very neat roster book for commissioned and non-commissioned officers was exhibited, also a new descriptive book for enlisted men both reported as handsomely and properly kept. The order, journal, and endorsement books in good condition, and properly kept. The letters written, the inspector reports, are copied by letter press, a very objectionable method, and not in conformity with orders issued in relation thereto. The orders and letters received are correctly filed. First Lieutenant Neville is adjutant of this regiment. Companies A and B—Books and papers not submitted. Company C—Descriptive and letter book correct; order book neglected; orders received neatly filed, and the date of reception noted; without file for letters received. Company D—Books and papers not submitted. Company E—Descriptive and letter books correct; order book blank; orders received properly filed, and date of reception noted; not any letters received. Company F—Order and letter books neat and correct; descriptive book imperfect; orders received properly filed; not any letters received. Company G—Descriptive book in fair order; letter and order books unwritten; orders received properly filed; not any letters received. Company H—Descriptive book correct, and in good order; without order or letter book; orders received properly filed, but without date of reception noted thereon; not any letters received. Company I—Descriptive and letter books correct; letter book neglected; orders received filed, date of reception not noted; not any letters received. Company K—Descriptive, order, letter, and morning report books, all correctly kept, and in good order; orders received properly filed, with date of reception noted; not any letters received.

**Seventy-first Infantry.**—Headquarters—The roster, journal, endorsement, and consolidated report books are neatly and fully written up to date of examination; is without any regular letter book, and uses letter press; is without order book, a copy on letter sheet (General Orders printed, Special Orders written) of each order issued is placed in a file book; orders received properly filed, and date of reception noted; letters received correctly endorsed and filed. First Lieutenant A. T. Francis is adjutant of this regiment. The books of Companies A, B, C, E, and F are reported in excellent condition, and fully written up; the orders and letters received properly filed, with date of reception noted. The books and papers of Companies G, H, and I are also in very fine order, except that in the case of Company G the parade report book, and the file of letters received, were not exhibited, and the orders received were without date of reception. The letters received by Companies H and I were not submitted. The books and papers of Company D were not submitted for examination at this or the several preceding inspections which have been made during the past two years, which the inspector reports as a culpable dereliction of duty on the part of the (late) commanding officer, Captain Benjamin.

**Seventy-ninth Infantry.**—At headquarters, the roster book was not submitted; all the other books are reported as neatly and correctly written up, and complete. The orders and letters received are correctly filed, with date of reception noted. First Lieutenant Lindsey has been acting adjutant of this regiment for the past two years. Company A—Descriptive book in good order; letter and order books blank; orders received filed, but date of reception not noted; not any letters received. Company C—Descriptive and order books correct, and in good order; letter book blank; orders received filed, and date of reception noted; not any letters received. Company D—Officers not present; books therefore not submitted. Company E—Descriptive book very imperfect; without order book; letter book blank; orders received



from battalion headquarters copied into an order book; other orders received not submitted; without file of letters received. Company F—Descriptive and order books correct and in good order; letter book blank; orders received properly filed, with date of reception noted; not any letters received. Company G—Descriptive book imperfect; order and letter books blank; orders and letters received not filed, nor date of reception noted.

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—In accordance with Special Orders No. 18 from brigade headquarters, a regimental court-martial will be held at the armory on Monday evening next, and remain in session until it has completed its duties. Major John Rueger is president of the court. Captain Geo. Geehl has been notified in reference to his trial, which will take place on the 16th inst.

**THE NATIONAL GUARD ON ELECTION DAY.**—To a large portion of the community, and that portion too representing the cool and reflecting, the abuse on the one hand, and the praise on the other, of the National Guard during the heated political canvass just decided, appears to have been wholly uncalled for and unnecessary. A strong and determined effort seems to have been made to extract from the rank and file of certain of the regiments composing the First division some expression of opinion, and party organs were apparently desirous of forcing these regiments to declare, either through individual members or collectively, their willingness or unwillingness to disobey the orders of their superior officers and those whom the people have by their votes placed temporarily over them. The National Guard is entitled to great credit for not allowing itself to be cajoled or threatened into any unsoldierly or insubordinate act or manifestation. To say that the First division has become of it becoming a political machine, shows either a want of knowledge on the subject, or a wilful perversion of the facts. All shades of opinion are represented in the different regiments, and because the members representing them do not fly at each other during the turmoil of a political campaign is no cause for regret among those who would keep the National Guard from the salling influences of politics. That they work so harmoniously together is an indication that the canker of politics has not eaten its way into every branch of society.

The members of the National Guard fully comprehend the distinction which exists in the mind of the soldier between private opinions and inclinations, and official duties. As soldiers they have no concern with the political character of the officials who exercise military authority over them. A recognition of the essential principles of military organization saves them from the necessity of even debating moot questions of law. Through the various grades of the military service they rise to the Governor, commander-in-chief of the State militia, and to the President, commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy and the militia of all the States. The law authorizes these officers to use military force in certain emergencies, and it makes them, according to the decisions of the Supreme Court (Martin v. Mott, 12 Wheaton, 19), the exclusive and final judge whether the exigency contemplated has arisen, and whatever debate may have been at one time in order, in regard to the relative authority of the State and the nation, is no longer in place after the war of the Rebellion. Our military as well as our political system has been reduced to a unit, and the graves which dot the southern country from the Potomac to the Rio Grande are an admonition to our soldiers for all time of the folly of attempting to determine questions of military duty by political feeling.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—The recent favorable inspection of this command has given additional impetus to recruiting, and we learn that one company alone has or is about to receive some twenty new members from the eastern portion of the city. There is some talk in the regiment of consolidating one of the weaker companies, and allowing Company I, the "banner" company, to form a new command from its surplus strength. This would be a good plan, and save the unpleasant duty of detailing at least a third of its strength to a weaker company for equalization. The social season of this command will be inaugurated on the 15th inst. by a pleasant reception to be given at the State Arsenal by the well disciplined drum corps attached to the regiment, under Drum-Major Smith. A series of regimental concerts will be given at the arsenal during the winter season, all of which it is proposed to make informal and enjoyable, terminating in every instance with a limited number of dances. On the 21st of February next the regiment will hold a grand reception and ball at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, arrangements for which are already in progress, and it is the intention, if possible, to exceed the regimental effort and success of last season's festive gathering.

**EVACUATION DAY.**—The following letter addressed to brigade commanders sets at rest the doubts relative to a division parade on the 25th inst. We do not presume there will be any grumbling at its purport, or that any of the organizations will make independent parades on that day:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,  
New York, November 8, 1870.

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding the division to say that if your command or any portion of them desire to celebrate on the 25th inst. the eighty-seventh anniversary of the Evacuation of the city of New York by the British troops, by parade or other proper manner, no orders are likely to be issued from these headquarters to interfere with such arrangements. I am very respectfully your obedient servant,  
W. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

**INSPECTIONS FOR 1870.**—We give below a compendium of the inspection returns of the organizations of the First and Second divisions, comprising the largest portion of the National Guard forces of this State. The table has been very carefully prepared, the figures in most instances being those of the brigade inspectors. By glancing at this table our readers can ascertain in a moment the loss or gain during the year of the component parts of the divisions.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

##### First Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Twelfth Infantry.....	1869 { 346 1870 { 344	138 107	484 451
	Loss... 2		Loss... 33
Twenty-second Infantry.....	1869 { 480 1870 { 461	121 140	601 601
	Loss... 19		
Sixty-ninth Infantry.....	1869 { 411 1870 { 235	138 287	549 522
	Loss... 176		Loss... 27
Seventy-first Infantry.....	1869 { 377 1870 { 463	95 264	472 727
	Gain... 86		Gain... 255
Seventy-ninth Infantry.....	1869 { 216 1870 { 157	121 87	337 244
	Loss... 59		Loss... 93
Total.....	1869 { 1,830 1870 { 1,660	613 885	2,443 2,545
	Loss... 170		Gain... 102

##### Second Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Fifth Infantry.....	1869 { 614 1870 { 484	151 162	765 646
	Loss... 130		Loss... 119
Sixth Infantry.....	1869 { 347 1870 { 441	122 117	469 558
	Gain... 94		Gain... 89
Eleventh Infantry.....	1869 { 553 1870 { 428	77 132	630 560
	Loss... 125		Loss... 70
Eighty-fourth Infantry.....	1869 { 355 1870 { 348	197 141	552 489
	Loss... 7		Loss... 63
Ninety-sixth Infantry.....	1869 { 363 1870 { 349	210 110	573 459
	Loss... 14		Loss... 114
Total.....	1869 { 2,232 1870 { 2,050	757 662	2,989 2,712
	Loss... 182		Loss... 277

##### Third Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
First Infantry.....	1869 { 303 1870 { 245	77 154	380 429
	Loss... 58		Gain... 49
Seventh Infantry.....	1869 { 676 1870 { 685	243 119	919 804
	Gain... 9		Loss... 115
Eighth Infantry.....	1869 { 344 1870 { 346	223 154	567 500
	Gain... 2		Loss... 67
Ninth Infantry.....	1869 { 268 1870 { 686	176 81	444 767
	Gain... 418		Gain... 323
Fifty-fifth Infantry.....	1869 { 374 1870 { 368	137 120	511 488
	Loss... 6		Loss... 23
Total.....	1869 { 1,965 1870 { 2,330	856 658	2,821 2,988
	Gain... 365		Gain... 167

#### CAVALRY BRIGADE.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
First Cavalry.....	1869 { 347 1870 { 303	125 120	472 423
	Loss... 44		Loss... 49
Third Cavalry.....	1869 { 387 1870 { 344	137 103	524 447
	Loss... 43		Loss... 77
Washington Grey Troop.....	1869 { 23 1870 { 45	90 3	113 48
	Gain... 22		Loss... 65
Total.....	1869 { 757 1870 { 692	352 226	1,109 918
	Loss... 65		Loss... 191

\* Last year this organization was termed a battalion, and at the time of its inspection was suffering from internal trouble.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

##### Fifth Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Thirteenth Infantry.....	1869 { 398 1870 { 426	96 71	494 497
	Gain... 28		Gain... 3
Fourteenth Infantry.....	1869 { 187 1870 { 217	186 192	373 409
	Gain... 30		Gain... 36
Twenty-eighth Infantry.....	1869 { 345 1870 { 306	155 123	500 429
	Loss... 39		Loss... 71

Separate Troop.....	1869 { 77 1870 { 80	33 25	110 105
	Gain... 3		Loss... 5
Total.....	1869 { 1,007 1870 { 1,029	470 411	1,477 1,440
	Gain... 22		Loss... 37

##### Eleventh Brigade.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Twenty-third Infantry.....	1869 { 346 1870 { 324	208 123	554 452
	Loss... 22		Loss... 102
Thirty-second Infantry.....	1869 { 160 1870 { 264	34 120	194 394
	Gain... 104		Gain... 190
Forty-seventh Infantry.....	1869 { 272 1870 { 285	122 100	394 386
	Gain... 13		Loss... 8
Howitzer Battery.....	1869 { 39 1870 { 34	17 35	56 69
	Loss... 5		Gain... 13
Separate Troop.....	1869 { 38 1870 { 54	21 8	59 62
	Gain... 16		Gain... 3
Total.....	1869 { 855 1870 { 961	402 392	1,257 1,353
	Gain... 106		Gain... 96

#### RECAPITULATION.

##### First Division.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
First Brigade.....	1869 { 1,830 1870 { 1,660	613 885	2,443 2,545
	Loss... 170		Gain... 102
Second Brigade.....	1869 { 2,232 1870 { 2,050	757 662	2,989 2,712
	Loss... 182		Loss... 277
Third Brigade.....	1869 { 1,965 1870 { 2,330	856 658	2,821 2,988
	Gain... 365		Gain... 167
First Cavalry Brigade.....	1869 { 757 1870 { 692	353 226	1,109 918
	Loss... 65		Loss... 191
Total.....	1869 { 6,784 1870 { 6,732	2,579 2,431	9,362 9,163
	Loss... 52		Loss... 199

##### Second Division.

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Fifth Brigade.....	1869 { 1,007 1870 { 1,029	470 411	1,477 1,440
	Gain... 22		Loss... 37
Eleventh Brigade.....	1869 { 855 1870 { 961	402 392	1,257 1,353
	Gain... 106		Gain... 96
Total.....	1869 { 1,862 1870 { 1,990	872 803	2,734 2,793
	Gain... 128		Gain... 59

The returns of the inspections of the troops and batteries attached to the headquarters of the First and Second divisions had not been received at these headquarters from the division inspectors up to the latest moment of making up this table; they are therefore omitted; also Captain Klein's troop attached to the First brigade Cavalry.

**THE "FISK" FUND.**—At the regular meeting of the Board of Officers of the Ninth Infantry held at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening of last week, amid much discussion, the final distribution of the \$1,000 fund offered by Colonel James Fisk, Jr., the commandant of this regiment, was made to the several companies declared entitled thereto. This amount, it will be recollected, was offered by Colonel Fisk on the following terms: Five hundred dollars to the company exhibiting the greatest number of recruits between the dates of April 11 and July 2, and five hundred dollars to the company showing the greatest number of men present at the annual inspection. As in similar instances of this character, the final result was apparently unsatisfactory to those concerned, and led, after an exciting contest and wordy discussion, to a division of the amounts between several of the claiming companies. In the first instance, this amount was offered, as we have always understood, to the company showing by enlistment papers the greatest increase during the above-mentioned dates, and nothing appeared to be understood about uniformed recruits or special inspection of the companies. Nevertheless, Companies E and F both held forth claims for the amount offered, the former company having, by actual company inspection at the armory, exhibited an increase over the other companies; while Company F, we learn, on the contrary, failed to order any special inspection, but showed an excess of enlistments over Company E and the remaining companies of the regiment. Thus the matter stood in doubt until the annual inspection and final settlement last week. If our understanding of this affair is clear, and our information correct, the object in offering this amount is entirely defeated by reason of the division of the amount, the whole, according to the figures presented at inspection, having been fairly won by Company F. At the inspection Company E exhibited twenty-eight uniformed recruits and four not uniformed, all, it is alleged, recruited between the prescribed dates; while Company F presented thirty-two uniformed men and one not uniformed, thereby gaining its title to the whole amount—\$500. But it seems that it was declared a tie, the uniformed recruits of Company E being counted, while the one attached to Company F was excluded. The remaining \$500 was similarly disposed of, and divided equally between Companies I, H, and K, these companies having mustered their total strength at the inspection, thereby, according to the decision of the Board of Officers, and not according to the original proposition, giving them title to an equal share in the amount. The above facts we have gleaned from official regimental source, and publish them as received and understood by us, at the same time not wishing to do injustice to either



Colonel Fisk or the members of the companies interested. The result of the enterprise has perhaps been a gain, numerically considered, to the regiment, but its termination is very unsatisfactory.

**THE FIRST DIVISION ON ELECTION DAY.**—The following order was issued by General Shaler, on the day previous to the election in New York:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,  
NEW YORK, November, 7.

General Orders No. 12.  
By direction of his Excellency John T. Hoffman, Commander-in-Chief, it is announced that certain officials of the United States and of the State, charged with important duties in reference to the conduct of the election, have fully agreed upon measures which, it is confidently believed, will render all military interference wholly unnecessary; yet, as a measure of extreme precaution, it is ordered that, should the services of this division be required, to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and order on election day, November 8, 1870, the established signal of twelve strokes, repeated four times upon the tower bells of the Fire Department will be sounded. Thereupon the infantry and artillery will immediately assemble at their respective armories in fatigue dress, and brigade and battery commanders report to these headquarters. Regimental commanders will see that the formations take place at once and the men kept within the armories ready for instant service.

By order of Major-General Alexander Shaler,  
WM. H. CHESBROUGH,  
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.  
Official: THOS. FAIRBANKS, Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Major-General Shaler and his staff, in citizen's dress, were on duty at division headquarters during the day, and until midnight they were watchful of the city's interest. The arrangements of General Shaler for receiving information from every quarter of the city were most perfect.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Captain Thomas H. Cullens, commanding Company B, Twenty-second Infantry, writes as follows: "In your report of the First division review held on the 28th ult. I notice that you have made a mistake in regard to the strength of the Twenty-second regiment. The Twenty-second paraded four divisions of thirty files front, instead of twenty-four; and, in addition, had a full company detailed for guard duty. The returns to the adjutant foot up 396 men present, which made the Twenty-second the third strongest regiment on the ground." We cheerfully make the correction.....Company A, Eighth Infantry, holds its second annual invitation hop at its armory, corner Grand and Centre streets, on the evening of the 23d inst.....The report of the board appointed for the examination of breech-loaders, at the American Institute Fair, decided in favor of the Ward-Burton gun. This gun (whose patentee is Brigadier-General Ward, commanding the First brigade, First division, N. G. S. N. Y.) therefore received the gold medal over all others at the fair. The board of examination comprised Major-General Alexander Shaler, General Charles K. Graham, Colonels H. D. Hall and E. Clark, and Dr. Whitman H. White. The guns presented were the Remington, Ward-Burton, Sharp, Peabody, Winchester, Prince, and Roberts.....Adjutant Francis, of the Seventy-first Infantry, whose leg was broken by a fall from his horse on the occasion of the First division parade at Prospect Park, on the 28th ult., is, we learn, slowly recovering, although at one time during the week his case was considered very critical. He is well known, and has the sympathy of the entire division, to which we add our own. By the way, this officer, just previous to the accident, issued a very useful little book of instructions for guides, compiled from Upton's Tactics. It is in a concise form, and contains information useful to every non-commissioned officer. The book is neatly printed on tinted paper, and apparently very perfect and correct.....A correspondent, "First Sergeant," Fort Wayne, is informed that in marching a guard detail, at route step, no music playing, from quarters to the parade ground, his piece may or may not be carried at a right shoulder shift, as long as the piece is elevated. His position is on the left of the leading file.....Lieutenant Colonel Guth, of the Fifty-fifth Infantry, has forwarded his resignation. By this action the "Garde Lafayette" loses one of its veterans, and an officer whose standing in the division is among the first.....We are informed that the "lumber" in the Seventy-first Infantry, upon which we remarked last week, was caused by the muster rolls of the Thirty-seventh containing the names in many instances of men who should have long since been crossed off; but in making out the muster rolls it was found impossible to ascertain

who were the active or *live* members.....We learn from official source that one company of the Ninth Infantry was on duty at the regimental armory on election day, by order of Colonel Fisk, for the purpose of protecting its property and the breech-loaders in its possession....Ex-Colonel Lux, formerly of the Eleventh, is petitioning for the position of commissary of ordnance, just vacated by General Morris. He is endorsed by the officers of the First and Second divisions.....Inspector-General McQuade does not favor spring inspection.....The dinner recently given by General Shaler and his staff to Governor Hoffman was noticeable for the absence of General Morris, late commissary of ordnance, absent on a bridal tour. The General has recently married the sister of Governor Hoffman, a lady whose charms of character and person offer every occasion for the congratulations we extend to our friend and associate of the Chickahominy days for the good fortune which has led him through the troubled paths of war finally to this haven of peace.

NEW SERIAL.

MY WIFE AND I;

OR,

HENRY HENDERSON'S HISTORY.

By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,  
Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Minister's Wooing," etc.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

IT appears to me that the world is returning to its second childhood, and running mad for stories. Stories! stories! stories! everywhere; stories in every paper, in every crevice, crack, and corner of the house. Stories fall from the pen faster than leaves of autumn, and of as many shades and colorings. Stories blow over here in whirlwinds from England. Stories are translated from the French, from the Danish, from the Swedish, from the German, from the Russian. There are serial stories for adults in the *Atlantic*, in the *Overland*, in the *Galaxy*, in *Harper's*, in *Scribner's*. There are serial stories for youthful pilgrims in *Our Young Folks*, the *Little Corporal*, the *Riverside*, the *Youth's Companion*, and very soon we anticipate newspapers with serial stories for the nursery. We shall have those charmingly illustrated magazines the *Cradle*, the *Rocking-Chair*, the *First Rattle*, and the *First Tooth*, with successive chapters of "Goosey Goosey Gander," and "Hickory Dickory Dock," and "Old Mother Hubbard," extending through twelve, or twenty-four, or forty-eight numbers.

I have often questioned what Solomon would have said if he had lived in our day. The poor man, it appears, was somewhat *blat* with the abundance of literature in his times, and remarked that much study was a weariness to the flesh. Then, printing was not invented, and "books" were all copied by hand, in those very square Hebrew letters where each letter is about as careful a bit of work as a grave-stone. And yet even with all those restrictions and circumscriptions, Solomon rather testily remarked, "Of making many books there is no end!" What would he have said had he looked over a modern publisher's catalogue?

It is understood now that no paper is complete without its serial story, and the spinning of these stories keeps thousands of wheels and spindles in motion. It is now understood that whoever wishes to gain the public ear, and to propound a new theory, must do it in a serial story. Hath any one in our day, as in St. Paul's, a psalm, a doctrine, a tongue, a revelation, an interpretation—forthwith he wraps it up in a serial story, and presents it to the public. We have prison discipline, free-trade, labor and capital, woman's rights, the temperance question, in serial stories. We have Romanism and Protestantism, High Church, and Low Church, and no Church, contending with each other in serial stories, where each side converts the other, according to the faith of the narrator.

We see that this thing is to go on. Soon it will be necessary that every leading clergyman should embody his theology in a serial story, to be delivered from the pulpit Sunday after Sunday. We look forward to announcements in our city papers such as these: The Rev. Dr. Ignatius, of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, will begin a serial romance to be entitled "St. Sebastian and the Arrows," in which he will embody the duties, the trials, and the temptations of the young Christians of our day. The Rev. Dr. Boanerges, of Plymouth Rock Church, will begin a serial story, entitled "Calvin's Daughter," in which he will discuss the distinctive features of Protestant theology. The Rev. Dr. Cool Shadow will go on with his interesting romance of "Christianity a Dissolving View," designed to show how everything is, in many respects, like everything else, and all things lead somewhere, and everything will finally end somehow, and that therefore it is important that every-

body should cultivate general sweetness, and have the very best time possible in this world.

By the time that all these romances get to going, the system of teaching by parables, and opening one's mouth in dark sayings, will be fully elaborated. *Pilgrim's Progress* will be nowhere. The way to the celestial city will be as plain in everybody's mind as the way up Broadway—and so much more interesting! Finally, all science and all art and all business will be explained, conducted, and directed by serial stories, till the present life and the life to come shall form only one grand romance. This will be about the time of the Millennium.

Meanwhile, I am going to furnish a serial story for the *Christian Union*, and I choose the subject that is in everybody's mind and mouth, discussed on every platform, surging from everybody's tongue, and coming home to every man's business and bosom, to wit:

MY WIFE AND I.

I trust that Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton and all the prophetesses of our day will remark the humility and propriety of my title. It is not I and My Wife—oh no! It is My Wife and I. What am I, and what is my father's house, that I should go before my wife in anything?

"But why specially for the *Christian Union*?" says Mr. Chadband. Let us in a spirit of love inquire.

Is it not evident why, oh beloved? Is not that firm in human nature which stands under the title of My Wife and I, the oldest and most venerable form of Christian union on record? Where, I ask, will you find a better one?—a wiser, a stronger, a sweeter, a more universally popular and agreeable one?

To be sure, there have been times and seasons when this ancient and respectable firm has been attacked as a piece of old-foginess, and various substitutes for it proposed. It has been said that "My Wife and I" denoted a selfish, close corporation, inconsistent with a general, all-sided, diffusive, universal benevolence. That My Wife and I, in a millennial community had no particular rights in each other more than any of the thousands of the brethren and sisters of the human race. They have said too that My Wife and I, instead of an indissoluble unity, were only temporary partners, engaged on time, with the liberty of giving their month's notice and starting off to a new firm.

It is not thus that we understand the matter. My Wife and I, as we understand it, is the sign and symbol of more than any earthly partnership or union—of something sacred as religion, indissoluble as the soul, endless as eternity—the symbol chosen by Almighty love to represent his redeeming, eternal union with the soul of man.

A fountain of eternal youth gushes near the hearth of every household. Each man and woman that have loved truly have had their romance in life—their poetry in existence.

So I, in giving my history, disclaim all other. Look not for trap-doors, or haunted houses, or deadly conspiracies, or murders, or concealed crimes, in this history, for you will not find one. You shall have simply and only the old story—old as the first of Genesis—of Adam stupid, desolate, and lonely without Eve, and how he sought and how he found her, and how they fared together thereafter.

This much, on mature consideration, I hold to be about the sum and substance of all the romances that have ever been written; and so long as there are new Adams and new Eves in each coming generation, it will not want for sympathetic listeners.

So I, Henry Henderson—a plain Yankee boy from the mountains of New Hampshire, and at present citizen of New York—commence my story.

My experiences have three stages:

First, my child-wife, or the experiences of Boyhood.

Second, my shadow-wife, or the experiences of my Youth.

Third, my real wife, where I saw her, how I sought and found her, and how we fared together. In the course of these experiences, my good friends, you will find that we take occasion to discuss all sorts of modern and exciting topics, and to keep up with the spirit of this discussing age, when there is nothing which may not be considered an open question.

The above is the introductory chapter of a new and most charming tale by Mrs. Stowe, commenced this week in the *Christian Union*, and to be continued during the year 1871. The *Christian Union* is a thoroughgoing religious family newspaper. Henry Ward Beecher, editor. It is the brightest and most interesting religious paper published, being quoted from by the press of the whole country more extensively than any other. The whole editorial work is in the hands of experienced and cultivated men, and its contributors are representative men of all denominations. For sale by all newsdealers. The publishers, Messrs. J. B. Ford & Co., 39 Park Row, New York, offer to send the paper to subscribers two months FREE; that is, all subscriptions sent in between now and January, 1871, shall be credited from the beginning of this story fully up to January, 1872. The price of an annual subscription is

Three Dollars. To every new subscriber is presented Marshall's superb "Household Engraving of Washington," a work which has made the artist famous over Europe and America, and has never been sold for less than \$5. With such a combination of attractions it is not surprising that the *Christian Union* is taking the very front rank among religious newspapers.

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

I HAVE a Grover & Baker Elastic Lock Stitch Sewing Machine which has been in my family for fourteen years. It has always been ready to sew when required; there has never been any repair required, and therefore has not cost me a cent for repairs. I think it the best that can be in use.

WM. McCracken.

Lexington, Ky.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

I HAVE used a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for years, and it never has been a day out of repairs; have sewed the finest cambric and the heaviest overcoating; have used one needle over three years, and indeed never broke but one out of the original dozen that I got with the machine, and that was my fault. "Wheeler & Wilson" are our policies for the ladies.

SARAH E. Emswiler.

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MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

NEILL—COX.—On Wednesday, November 2, 1870, at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, RICHARD BENSHEW NEILL, First Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, to MARY, daughter of the late Hewson Cox.

CAMERON—BISHOP.—At St. John's Church, Charlestown, Mass., November 7, by the Rev. Thomas R. Lambert, D. D., First Lieutenant WILLIAM A. CAMERON, Fifth U. S. Artillery, to ELLEN BURNSIDE, daughter of the late William W. Bishop, of Providence, R. I.

LELL—TERRY.—At Christ Church, Hartford, Conn., November 5, by the Rev. R. Meach, Commander EDWARD P. LELL, U. S. Navy, to Miss EMMA G., daughter of the late Dr. Edward P. Terry, of Hartford.

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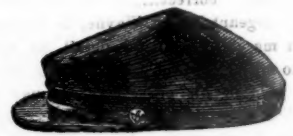
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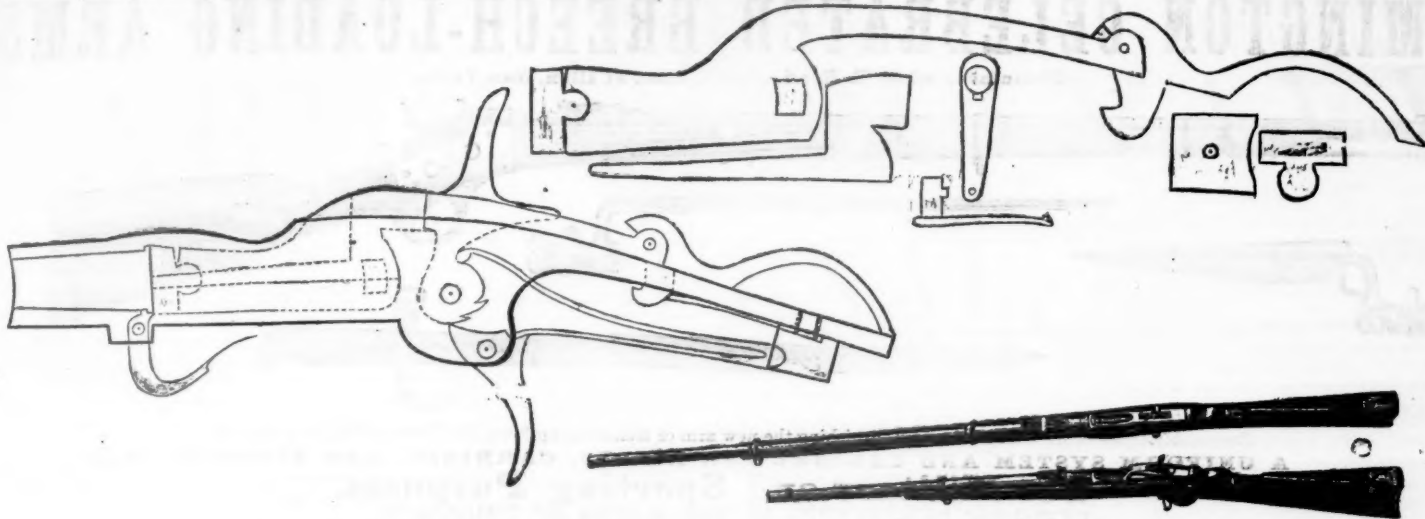
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In all the trials of this gun, no single premature explosion or accident of any kind has happened. It is the only safe breech-loading gun yet invented.

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November 3, 1870.

**PROPOSALS** in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 11 o'clock A. M., December 3, 1870, for supplying

### FRESH BEEF

to the troops at this depot and those stationed at New York City.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of forequarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this post or supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the first day of January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, shall have the power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the third day of December, 1870, at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed  
R. G. RUTHERFORD,  
Second Lieutenant Twelfth U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

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No. 1413 Pennsylvania Av.

Adjoining Willard's Hotel WASHINGTON, D. C.

S. W. OWEN, Proprietor.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW YORK HARBOR,  
October 31, 1870.

**PROPOSALS** in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M., November 30, 1870, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality (neck, shank, and kidney tallow to be excluded), in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, and to be delivered at this post free of cost in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times a week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct, commencing on the first day of January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the commanding-general of the Department of the East.

A deposit of fifty dollars shall accompany each proposal, which shall be returned to the owners after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder or firm, whose money will be returned after the first satisfactory delivery of fresh beef for issue to the troops as made on the contract.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Hamilton shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the thirtieth day of November, 1870, at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed  
R. M. HALL,  
Quartermaster First Artillery, and A. C. S., Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

### OWEN & PUGH,

Military and Naval Merchant Tailors

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Between 14th and 15th Sts.

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## Important Notice to Our Readers.

### TERMS OF CLUBBING:

THE JOURNAL and AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST will be sent One Year for \$ 6 00—Regular Price, \$ 7 50	
THE JOURNAL and THE GALAXY	8 00
THE JOURNAL and HARPER'S BAZAR	8 00
THE JOURNAL and HARPER'S WEEKLY	8 00
THE JOURNAL and HARPER'S MONTHLY	8 00
THE JOURNAL and PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY	8 00
THE JOURNAL and HOWE'S MUSICAL MONTHLY	8 00
THE JOURNAL and EVERY SATURDAY	9 00
THE JOURNAL and WILEY'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES	10 00
THE JOURNAL and THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE	10 00
THE JOURNAL and LIVING AGE	12 00

### FOR ELEVEN DOLLARS.

The Galaxy, The Army and Navy Journal, and Harper's Bazar, or Harper's Weekly, or Harper's Monthly, Saving Two Dollars and One-Half on the regular subscription prices.

### FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

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2,000 Spencer " Muskets.	
30,000 " " Carbines.	
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Metallic Cartridges of all sizes, by	
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Reasonable terms made with Dealers for furnishing the new arm or transforming Muzzle-loaders for Militia purposes.  
A UNIFORM SYSTEM AND CALIBRE FOR RIFLES, CARBINES, AND PISTOLS.

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ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES NAVY, AND MANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

RECOMMENDED AS FIRST BY ST. LOUIS ARMY BOARD, MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, PREST-AND REPORT FULLY CONCURRED WITH BY GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, COMMANDING UNITED STATES ARMY.

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Superior in Simplicity, Precision, and Range to either of the European "Machine Guns" suggested by it: discharging from two to four hundred shots per minute, with extreme accuracy, and greater penetration than shells from ordinary field artillery, at equal distances. The most efficient engine for the suppression of riots in cities.

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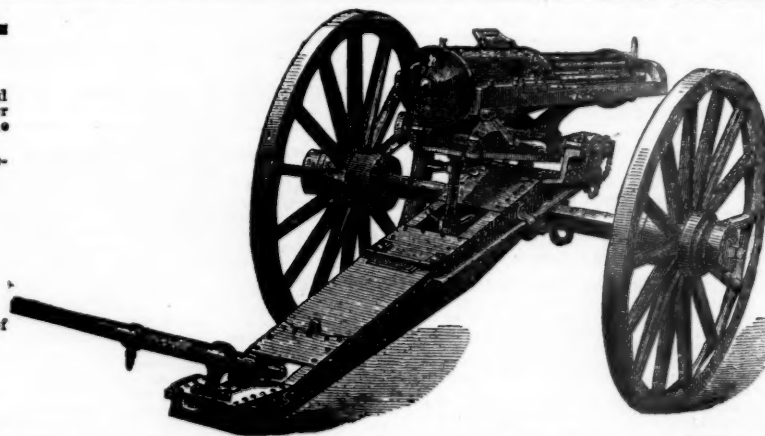
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The Best Repeaters in the world for Military or Sporting purposes.

JOB LOTS OF ARMS,

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ENDORSEMENT ON ST. LOUIS REPORT BY GEN. DYER, ORDNANCE OFFICER, WAR DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1870. Extract.—"I agree with the Board that the REMINGTON he Springfield, and the Sharp systems are decidedly superior to all other systems which have been brought to their notice." A. B. DYER, Bvt. Major-General, Chief of Ordnance



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## TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.



In reply to the many inquiries made daily in regard to Meerschaum Pipes, we wish to state that we recommend, especially to the members of the Army and Navy, the Plain Hungarian and Egg Bowls, with Weichsel Stems, as Pipes which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and practical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the Hamburg Bowls, having the largest surface to show color.

Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, more extensively used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore offer them at the following prices:

We will sell a No. 3 Pipe for \$5, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 4 costs \$6, No. 6 \$8, No. 8 \$10, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

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ARMY REFERENCES.

U. S. Grant, General U. S. A.  
Robert Anderson, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.  
General Frank Westcott.  
A. S. Webb, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.  
Geo. E. Glenn, Major U. S. A.  
J. D. Jones, Brevet Major U. S. A.  
F. B. Dewees, Captain Second U. S. Cav.  
H. Reeves, Captain U. S. A.

D. M. Lee, Lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. I.  
A. E. Woodron, Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. I.  
Jas. Humbert, Lieutenant Eighth U. S. I.  
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